REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XXII NO. 176 BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NAZI 'COUP D'ETAT' IN AUSTRIA

Italy Staggered At Vienna Blood-Bath

'Il Duce' Rushes To Meet The Chancellor

BUT DOLFUSS IS DEAD!

(Special Cable)

PARIS, July 25.

A message from Vienna states that Chancellor Dollfuss is dead and major Fey is forming the Cabinet.

Events Stagger Italy

ROME, July 25.

Events in Austria have staggered Italy.

Sgr. Mussolini had already gone to Riccione to meet Dr. Dollfuss, who was expected to-morrow. It is known that Italy won't tolerate the union of Austria and Germany. She has sufficient troops near the Austrian frontier to take military action if necessary, but is not likely to take extreme measures, except in agreement with France and Britain.

Trouble Starts With Broadcast

BATTLE ROYAL AT CHANCELLERIE

VIENNA, July 25.

The gravest development is the Nazi seizure of the Chancellerie together with several occupants

It is reported that Dr. Dollfuss and Major Fey are among the Ministers captured.

The Chancellerie was speedily surrounded by troops, tanks, machine-guns and the police.

The President started negotiations with rebels for the release of prisoners and the surrender of the buildings. These failed, and the Regular Army now launched an attack against the Chancellerie. When the Nazis disguised as soldiers raided the broadcasting station, they shot the director who put up resistance.

The police attacked the raiders from the Ministry of Finance building opposite, and machine-gunned them, until they surrendered, and some badly wounded. The Chief of the Police at Innsbrueck was assassinated by two Nazis, who since have been arrested. He was formerly the head of the Alarm Squad at Vienna and successfully combatted Nazis.

Dr. Rintelen, whom Nazis broadcast as the Chancellor, is regarded as a Nazi sympathiser. He resigned from the Dollfuss Cabinet a year ago.

The first disciplinary execution by the Austrian Nazis is reported to-day, when Armin Rinner, an ex-Nazi who joined the Heimwehr, was decoyed from home and killed by a hail of revolver bullets.—Reuter.

Broadcasting Station Under Rifle Fire

VIENNA, July 25.

A sensational report that the Dollfuss Government had resigned and Sgr. Anton Rintelen, Minister of Rome, had taken over power was broadcast at midday, but confirmation was not obtainable at any quarter.

Colour, however, lent to the report subsequently when rifle fire was heard proceeding from the windows of the central building of the Austrian broadcasting service, and one was stated killed.

Annagasse, wherein the broadcasting station was situated, and the surrounding streets were blocked by the police force carrying rifles.

Machine guns are facing the broadcasting building and also the front of the Burg Theatre.

A strong contingent of the Regular Army and the Heimwehr opened fire on the broadcasting station, which was replied to, and several were reported wounded.

EMERGENCY PROCLAIMED

VIENNA, July 25.

A police decree proclaiming a state of grave emergency was issued this afternoon, following the broadcast announcement that the Dollfuss Cabinet had resigned.

The authorities immediately issued the denial of the resignation and mobilised the Army and the Heimwehr with fixed bayonets and Steel Helmets and surrounded the broadcasting station, isolating the inner city from rest of the capital by strong cordons.

It is learned that Nazi terrorists broke into the broadcast studio, and broadcast a false report.

The Supervisor of the station immediately switched off the current, while other officials rushed into the studio and seized the intruders after a brisk struggle. Meanwhile everything is quiet in Vienna. Detachments of armed machine guns are guarding the Ministries. It is reported that large bands of Nazis are gathering at Vienna suburbs.—Reuter.

DEATH CONFIRMED

PRAGUE, July 25.

Well informed Austrian authorities confirm the report that Dr. Dollfuss is dead and state that

Stop Press On Page 7

Herr Schusnigg, Minister of Public Instruction has taken over the control of Government.—Reuter.

MUNITION FACTORY AT WORK.

LONDON, July 25.

All telephonic communication in Austria to the outside world is apparently suspended with the last message from Paris reporting the death of Dr. Dollfuss.

The latest news from Vienna shows that the troops are still besieging the Nazis within the Chancellerie who had warned the attacking troops that the first bullet fired against them would mean the death of the Chancellor.

Major Fey was seen at the window of the Chancellerie gesticulating with a white handkerchief telling the troops and the police not to attack till they heard from him. He was dragged back from the window.

In the suburbs of Vienna as well as several parts of the provinces large crowds hostile to Government are collecting. The leader of the Heimwehr, Styria, has ordered the mobilisation of his men.

Over 100 new workers were engaged in the past few days at the Hirtenberg munition factory, Lower Austria, which is working day and night.—Reuter.

GERMAN NAZIS' DISCLAIMER.

VENICE, July 25.

Prince Starhemberg flew to Vienna this afternoon. Dispatches from Berlin show that German Nazis are disclaiming all responsibility for the upheaval in Vienna, but the press naturally, is sympathetic.—Reuter.

Excise Duty Of Rs. 4 Per Ton On All Steel Ingots

HAIG MOCKS AT CONGRESS OPPOSITION

Cheap Sneers At Constituent Assembly Plan

ORDINANCE CHIEF'S SWAN-SONG

On the decision of the old Swarajist Party to capture and wreck the Assembly, Sir Malcolm Hailey, then Home Member, warned M. L. As against "Constitutional Goths and Pacific Huns". And on laying down his office of Home Membership when he was appointed Governor of the Punjab, he said: "I am going to a place where Pandits and Patels will trouble me no more."

Quite in contrast with the serious tone of Sir Malcolm, Sir Harry Haig tries to laugh out the Congress Opposition in the future Assembly by saying that "they will be neither ogres nor supermen and the Assembly will soon sort them out and place them in their proper class."

But will Haig prove a greater prophet than Hailey?

Dr. Speigal, Mahatmaji's German disciple who has left Ahmedabad on a walking tour to Wardha.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The farewell lunch to Sir Harry Haig was responsible for the half-day sitting of the Assembly. The lunch proved quite as taxing as the Assembly sitting, with this difference that in the Assembly, any one could walk out if he felt bored by speeches, but at a lunch table, one must sit for two and half hours. With the exception of U. P. men like Sir Muhamed Yakub and Yaminkhan who had every reason to bestow a hereditary Governorship on the Haig family, other speakers kept to the point. But whereas all other parties joined in the chorus of praise for the retiring Home Member, the Democratic leader Mr. K. C. Neogy did not join the lunch. His reasons have not been given publicly. Speculation is, therefore, rife as to whether he did it as a protest against the lunch or as a protest against calling it as lunch by "the president and members of the Assembly", however, neither the Democratic leader joined the lunch, nor any member of the Democratic Party, the second largest in the House spoke on the occasion.

The speeches were neither very witty nor even political. But Sir Harry Haig used the occasion to clothe almost in Hailevian phraseology the prospect of the Congress entry into the Assembly and assured all that these men would not be "supernaturally wicked or supernaturally clever, neither ogres nor super-men".

HAIG AND CONGRESS.

How the retiring Home Member looks at the next assembly and the Congressmen's proposal for a constituent assembly will be noticed from the following observations of Sir Harry Haig who said.

"The new members coming, as some of them will naturally come from the newly converted constitutionalists of the Congres Group will by found, I am sure, to e men of like passions like ourselves, with all those little idiosyncracies of which we are sometimes conscious in ourselves, and invariably conscious in the case of our neighbours. I think you will find them neither supernaturally wicked nor supernaturally clever, neither supernaturally wicked nor supernaturally clever, neither ogres nor supermen. And the Assembly with its faculty of discernment will soon sort them out and place them in their proper classes and develop, I hope, a life and atmosphere of its own, just as the present assembly has done.

It is perhaps not my province to conjecture subjects of your future debates, but I take it that you will have often brought to your notice the merits or otherwise of Communism.

BALFOUR DECLARATION.

Lord Balfour is credited with having summed these up in a terse phrase.

"Communism is an excellent plan for making rich men poor, but a somewhat defective plan for making poor men rich."

Mr. Rangaiyar as the organiser of this entertainment must be written down as a throughgoing capitalist. I think, we may presume, that he will not revert to his simpler manners and the more picturesque appearance of his youth and emerge as an bearded comrade.

CHIEF SNEER AT CONGRESSMEN.

Or again perhaps, you will debate that elusive conception of a Constituent Assembly. As a device for getting out of the otherwise insoluble difficulties, it reminds me of the procedure of the old Greek dramatists. When they tangled up the plot in such a way that human characters could find no solution, their practice was to attach a god to a somewhat primitive and clumsy piece of machinery and swing him on to the stage, and god then pronounced the solution of the tangle, sometimes rather a fairy tale solution. The plan is an excellent one for those who have no ideas of their own sufficient faith in the supernatural. Only for its success, it is very necessary to make sure that the machine functions so as to land the god safely on the stage, and when he reaches the stage that he has a voice or that there is some one to put a voice into him."

Mrs. Amrit Kaur who abandoned her fast unto death on the persuasion of leaders.

Mahatma Develops High Blood Pressure

CAWNPORE, July 25.

Medical examination of Mahatma Gandhi discloses that he is developing high blood pressure owing to the strenuous programme during his stay at Cawnpore. Gandhiji is otherwise quite fit.

Dr. Spiegal, his German disciple, had developed foot trouble as a result of her walk from Sabarmati, but is much better now.—A.P.

Countervailing Duty On Imported Ingots

Protection For British Or Indian Industry?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 25.

The Steel Protection Bill will be discussed in the Assembly on Tuesday and will be referred to the Select Committee. Representatives of the Indian Steel Industry are sorely disappointed at the Government attitude, particularly about the specific duty on steel ingots.

A prominent representative of the steel industry remarked to me "This is more a Protection Bill for the British industry than for the Indian steel industry".

Protection To Remain In Force Till March 31, 1941

SIMLA, July 25.
(By Telephone).

The Indian Steel Protection Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day, gives effect to the Tariff Board's recommendations.

EXCISE DUTY.

The Bill imposes an excise duty of Rs. 4 per ton on all steel ingots and imposes a countervailing duty on imported steel ingots.

The Bill comes into force on a date to be notified later.

ALTERNATIVE TO REVENUE DUTY.

Protection remains in force till March 31, 1941, and the countervailing duty to be additional to the protective duty; which is recommended by the Board as alternative to 'ad valorem' revenue duty of articles in respect of which protection has not been proposed.—A. P.

NEW TARIFF SCHEDULE

SIMLA, July 25.

The Iron and Steel Duties Bill was introduced by Sir Joseph Bhore in the Assembly to-day.

The statement of objects and reasons of the Bill say that protection afforded to Steel Industry in India by the Steel Industry Protection Act of 1927 as subsequently amended will expire on October 31 this year.

In accordance with the provisions of that Act, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue protection to the industry and as to the manner in which any protection was found necessary should be conferred, has been made by the Tariff Board.

The present Bill seeks to give effect to the protective measures recommended by the Board.

The recommendation of the Board however will involve a very considerable reduction in the level of import duties, in certain important cases with the resultant reduction in the revenue derived from the duties of customs. It has therefore been found necessary to impose the excise duty on production of steel ingots in British India and to impose counterveiling customs duty, equivalent to the Excise duty on steel ingots.

This counterveiling duty will be additional to protective duties recommended by the Board and alternative to 'ad valorem' revenue duties on articles in respect of which protection has not been proposed.

EXCISE DUTY ON STEEL INGOTS.

Clause 4 of the Bill proposes an Excise duty of Rs, 4 per ton on all steel ingots produced in British India after the commencement of this Act,

The Tariff Schedule lays down the following duties:

Coal tubs, Tipping wagons and like conveyances designed for use on the light of railtrack and component parts thereof:

(a) British manufacture—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots or 20 per cent 'ad valorem,'

(b) Non-British manufacture—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots or 20 per cent 'ad valorem,'

Iron or steel tee, flat beam, through, and piling:

(a) Unfabricated British manufacture—1 1/3 exercise duty on steel ingots,

(1) Unfabricated or Non-British manufacture—1 1/3 excise duty plus Rs, 43 per ton,

(b) Fabricated British or Un-British manufacture—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs, 40 per ton,

IRON OR STEEL BAR AND ROD,

1 British—1 1/3 times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs, 10 per ton,

2 Non-British—1 1/3 excise duty plus Rs, 39 per ton,

IRON STEEL PIPES AND TUBES RIVETTED,

1 British—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs, 12 per ton,

2 Non-British—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs, 35 per ton,

CAST IRON PIPES, TUBES AND FITTINGS THEREFOR.

1 British manufacture—10 per cent 'ad valorem,'

2 Non-British manufacture—Rs. 57½ per ton.

Iron or steel sheets:

UNFABRICATED UNGALVANISED

1 British manufacture—1 1/3 times excise duty on steel ingots plus 11 rupees per ton.

2 Non-British—1 1/3 times ex-

(Continued on page 7).

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted B.A., B.T. Teachers (Gujaratees) Persian Graduates, salary Rs. 75|100. Also Armature Winder Electrician, 60|-. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 369|71 Hornby Road, second floor, Nanabhai Lane corner, Fort, with testimonials. (2754).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed. to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Secretary to the District Benevolent Society of Bombay. Candidates must have experience in the management of charitable homes and a working knowledge of book-keeping and accounts. Salary Rs. 75 to 100 (according to qualifications) plus quarters. Applications accepted by the Honorary Secretary of the Society, Old Parsi Statue, Byculla, up to the 31st instant. (2727)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

Desai's Coaching Classes for First Year College, Matric and Sixth Standard Students in Mathematics, Science and Languages. 1934 Matric result 85 per cent. Bhatavadekar's Buildings, near Bombay Book Depot, Girgaon. (2752).

General Education Academy, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi. Four seats vacant for the Cambridge Senior December Examination. Leaving Certificates essential. (2745)

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Established 1898. by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, etc. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road. (2711).

Rele's Shorthand Class best in Bombay. Apply Principal, B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., Darya Mahal, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8650)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Sebrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tailed White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiano Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12, Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V, Rly. (2689)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per Insertion.
1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undernoted 2 Share Certificates of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, have been LOST or MISLAID:—Certificate No. 251 in respect of 100 Ordinary Shares Nos. 26772 to 26871, standing in the name of Mr. Balaram Sunderrao Kirtikar and Certificate No. 1421 in respect of 155 Ordinary Shares Nos. 193169 to 193323, standing in the name of Mr. Khanderao Sunderrao Kirtikar.

Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 1 month from the date hereof, otherwise duplicate Share Certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 25-7-'34. 8716.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, 1934, to TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1934, (both days inclusive)

By Order of the Board.
H. C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.:—Warrants for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year, ending 30th June, 1934, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 15th August, 1934. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

8702.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 9th July, 1934.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 13th August, 1934, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1934, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

OSBORNE A. SMITH,
W. LAMOND,
Managing Governors.
8685.

Re: THE CEYLON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD. (in Liquidation).

Re: SALE OF CEYLON MILLS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of the "Ceylon Mills" at Wellawatte, Colombo, including land, buildings, spinning and weaving mills and machinery. The land admeasures 25 Acres, 1 Rood and 35 Perches equivalent to 1,23,268 yards or thereabouts and is of freehold tenure. The machinery comprises 20,900 spindles and 538 looms.

Offers should be addressed to the undersigned at his Office, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and should be endorsed "OFFER FOR THE CEYLON MILLS."

Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1934.
H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.
8711.

Public Notice

NOTICE

We, hereby notify that Mr. VENKATRAO GANPATRAO DESHPANDE, of Messrs Basrur Deshpande & Co., of Belgaum working at Sholapur, Belgaum and surrounding places no longer represents this Company and that no money whatsoever should be paid to him on our behalf.

MANAGER,
The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Asian Building, Ballard Estate,
Fort, Bombay.
8720

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O.O.C.J.

I. C. No. 16 of 1934.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the CRESCENT MILLS COMPANY, LTD. (in liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are hereby required on or before the 23rd September, 1934, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys, if any, to the undersigned and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated the 24th day of July, 1934.
H.H. WADIA,
Official Liquidator.

Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. 8713.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of VERJIWANDAS NARANDAS alias VERJIVANDAS NARANDAS alias VERJIVANDAS NARANDAS MEHTA, alias VARJIWANDAS NARANDAS alias VARJIVANDAS NARANDAS alias VIRJIVANDAS NARANDAS, late of Bombay Vissa Nagar Bania Hindu inhabitant, a widower, a Clerk in the employ of Messrs Vijbhucandas & Co., residing at the time of his death at Cullian Motee's Chawl No. 2, Room No. 40, in Kandewadi, outside the Fort for the use and benefit of Bhagwandas Varjivandas or Bhagwandas Varjivandas Mehta, minor son of the deceased and limited to the period of his minority.

..... Deceased.

RAMDAS NARANDAS, of Bombay Vissa Nagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, brother of the deceased, residing at Coronation Building, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort appointed by the Judge's Order dated the 13th day of April, 1934

.....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness STEPHEN JAMES MURPHY, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and in the twenty-fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI

The 16th day of July, 1934.
Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
8718

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 1015 of 1934.

MANEKLAL B. PATEL . Plaintiff
vs.
KESHORAM KAPOOR
.....Defendant

To,
KESHORAM KAPOOR,
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed suit against you for recovering from you the sum of Rs. 4,128-10-3 and injunction and other reliefs.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1934
CHOKSEY & CO.
8717

Re: Estate of JOHN ANTHONY PEREIRA ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed John Anthony Pereira deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 7th June, 1933 and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 24th July, 1934, to Philip David Pereira of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Executor at the Office of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiry of which time the Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

FERREIRA & VALLBHDAS,
Attorneys for the Executor.
72, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.
Dated this 25th day of July, 1934
8721

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VISHWANATH TUKARAM NARVEKAR has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easement or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Shivlal Motilal Mansion, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the building standing thereon, situate on the South side of the Parel Village Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 363 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's New No. C|14159, New Survey No. 116 P.V, Cadastral Survey No. 410 of Parel, Bhoiwada and Sewri Division and "F" Ward No. 2542, and Street Nos. 22C, 24B and bounded, on the East by the site of the Parel Tank, on the West by the Parel Village Road, on the North by a passage and on the South by the property of Parasharam Vasudeo.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1934
DIVEKAR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8722

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in Messrs. Khimji Damji & Co.'s Godown No. L 159, at Sewree Cotton Depot:—

On account of the concerned:—

14 Bales Full Pressed Khakhrechi Cotton.

16 Bales Full Pressed Morvi Gin Cotton.

(Salt Water and Country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

HE SACRIFICED HIS ONLY BELOVED SON

at the altar of Hospitality

The Great King Shriyal

whose life is sung in every home

BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES'

Hindi Mythological Super

BHAKTA-KE-BHAGVAN

Directed by:—

GUNJAL

Featuring:—

DADABHAI SARKARI, DEOBALA, MASTER DAMODAR and OTHERS.

A NEVER TO BE MISSED PICTURE.

It Is Coming At The

MINERVA

TALKIES

LAMINGTON ROAD.

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE To Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival.	Departur.
Brazil Maru	11th July	17th July
Kaisho ,,	16th ,,	24th ,,
Celebes ,,	28th ,,	8th Aug
Taijin ,,	30th ,,	....
Hokushin ,,	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Tamahoko ,,	19th ,,	....
Pacific ,,	23rd ,,	8th Sept,
Havana ,,	8th Sept.	22nd ,,
Tempei ,,	19th ,,	....
Shunko ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telegrams:—"Shosen."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

DAILY EDITION

	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 20-0	Rs. 25-0
6 Months	Rs. 11-0	Rs. 13-0
3 Months	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 7-0
1 Month	Rs. 2-4	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 45 per Year. Rs. 25 for 6 Months.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
Half-yearly	Rs. 2-8	Rs. 3-0

FOREIGN

Yearly ..... Rs. 10
Half-yearly ..... Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.

EDDIE CANTOR

IN HIS FOURTH ANNUAL MUSICAL COMEDY

"ROMAN SCANDALS"

ABSOLUTELY BRAND NEW COPY

Eddie will burst your buttons and the

GORGEOUS GOLDWYN GIRLS

will take your Breath away!

DANCES—MUSIC—GRANDEUR!

5 — SONG HITS — 5

Also hear the charming lovely

RUTH ETTING

of the Radio and Ziegfeld Follies fame sing "NO MORE LOVE"

NEXT SATURDAY!

"DEVIL TIGER"

RETURNS!

BOMBAY WANTED

THE MOST THRILLING JUNGLE FILM EVER MADE

BACK AGAIN

HERE IT IS!

THRILLS

NEVER BEFORE WITNESSED BY ANY LIVING MAN!

REAL! GENUINE!!

AUTHENTIC!!!

ASIA'S FIERCEST JUNGLE BEASTS CLASH IN MORTAL COMBAT

"DEVIL TIGER"

ACTUAL SIGHTS—ACTUAL SOUNDS

THE MOST SENSATIONAL ANIMAL PICTURE EVER FILMED

"DEVIL TIGER"

A FOX MASTERPIECE

WELLINGTON

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM

11, CONNAUGHT ROAD, POONA

HAPPY NEWS TO OUR MARATHI READERS

From SATURDAY the 28th July

SARASWATEE CINETONE'S (Poona)

Mysterious Prince

Will Sing and Talk

in

MARATHI

TO YOUR PLEASURE

YOU HAVE TO WAIT ONLY BUT FOR TWO DAYS

It is Coming At

KRISHNA TALKIES

CHARNI ROAD.

Featuring:—

Master VITHAL

KISHORI, SHAKUNTALA SALVI, VASANT PEHELWAN

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

YOUR LIFE
INSURED
FOR A SMALL
MONTHLY PAYMENT
Ask for particulars from
THE
NATIONAL INDIAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
40-42, Churchgate St., Bombay.
Chairman:
SIR R. N. MOOKERJEE, Kt.
Managing Agents:
MARTIN & CO.,
12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA

let your tooth-brush be
Aryan
For keeping teeth
• WHITE &
• HEALTHY

Designed by
Dr. P. Dhargalkar
Dental Surgeon
THOROUGHLY STERLIZED
ARYAN BRUSH CO., 26, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS THIS WONDER MUSICAL SHOW
The world famous 10$ Broadway Show
GEORGE WHITE'S
'SCANDALS'
At
ROXY
TO-NIGHT
6-30 & 10 p. m.

The Best for all Tropical Fevers
It is a positive and sure cure for MALARIA Remitent and Intermitent Fevers which very commonly affects the people living in Swampy area. The Prescription of a Specialist

C.K. Sen's Tailor BRAND
FEVER MIXTURE
C.K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
CALCUTTA

CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES

Annual Event Will Be Held In C. J. Hall On August 21

The Annual Convocation for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the August 21 1934 at 5-30 p.m.

Fellows of the University who intend to be present on the occasion are requested kindly to intimate their intention "in writing" to the Registrar, if possible, before Tuesday, the 14th August.

The following are extracts from the Ordinances of the University in regard to the Academic Costume to be worn on the occasion of Convocations for conferring Degrees:

"Academic Costume is worn at Convocations for conferring Degrees."

"Such of the Fellows of the University of Bombay as are Graduates of other Universities, or as are entitled to wear official costume or uniform may appear in the academic dress of their own Universities, or in such costume or uniform, wearing in addition at their option the Fellow's Scarf of the University of Bombay."

Other Fellows wear the Fellow's Gown and Scarf of the University of Bombay. The headdress of the European Fellows is a College Cap."

A limited number of Fellows' Gowns and Scarves are available for hire at the University, the charge for the hire of either a Gown or Scarf being Rs. 5. Fellows wishing to hire Gowns or Scarves from the University are requested to apply to the Registrar, and these will be reserved for them, so far as they are available, according to 'priority' of application.

The programme of the proceedings is given overleaf.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.

Candidates for degrees are requested to be in attendance at the University Buildings at 4 p.m. precisely, to robe, and have their places assigned them.

Fellows are requested to be present in the University Library by 5-15 p.m.

Visitors are requested to be in their seats not later than 5-20 p.m.

Procession.—At 5-30 p.m. the Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will "rise and remain standing" until the Chancellor has taken his seat.

The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of Candidates for a Degree—

The Supplication by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate;

The passing of a Grace by the Senate for their admission to the Degree.

The Presentation by the Dean to the Chancellor, and

Their Admission to the Degree by the Chancellor.

Declaration by the Registrar of Degrees conferred.

Presentation of Medals.

The Vice-Chancellor will deliver the Convocation address.

The Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

Retiring Procession.—The assembly will 'rise and remain standing' until the retiring Procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows has left the Hall.

Niggardly Help

"Svadeshi" writes:—

Of the many matters reported to have been discussed during the Purdah Parleys at Simla, otherwise called the sixth Industrial Conference, the one that attracted naturally the greatest amount of public curiosity was the one regarding the handloom industry. The question at issue appears to have been the allocation to various provinces of the grant of Rs. 5 lakhs, set apart by the Government of India from the proceeds of the import duty on foreign yarn.

Various proposals were submitted by the provincial governments regarding the utilisation of this grant. The Government of the United Provinces, for example, proposed the establishment of a provincial intelligence bureau and the institution of a provincial marketing organisation. They also intend to carry out a survey of the handloom industry in their territory and desire to open a research institute.

Compared to this many-sided activity which the U P Government propose to undertake, the intentions of the Government of Madras appear to us to be much less ambitious. They hope to establish a provincial marketing society with an official as the President and another official as the Secretary. The Society will open sales depot, at different centres in the Madras Presidency and thus develop the marketing facilities that are the chief need of the handloom industry in Southern India.

A similar proposal has also been put forward by the Government of Bombay. Their scheme comprises the formation of district industrial organisations at six centres in this presidency, principally with the object of assisting in the marketing of manufactured articles. The amount of the grant that each province will secure will be based on the annual consumption of yarn by handloom weavers in the different provinces and on the amount of money which is being spent at present by provincial governments on the improvement and encouragement of the handloom industry.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN C. P.

POONA, July 25.

The monsoon has been active generally in the Peninsula, Central Provinces and in hills and submontane districts from Assam to East Punjab. It remains weak in the plains of North-West India. Unsettled conditions off the Circars Coast are less marked this morning. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, West United Provinces, Central India, East and North Punjab, Bombay Deccan, South-East Madras and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur and Kashmir.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Cherrapunji eleven inches; Dibrugarh three; Silchar, Shillong, Bogra and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Sibsagar and Barisal one; Dehra Dun four; Gorakhpur three; Bahraich, Chanda and Mukteswar two; Allahabad and Saugor one and a half; Dalhousie one and a half; Karwar and Marmugao three; Bijapur and Cocanada two; Raichur, Mahabaleshwar, Mangalore and Cuddalore one and a half and Pamban one.

FORECAST.

Monsoon will be active in the Peninsula and the central parts of the country and rainfall will increase in Assam, North Bengal, Bihar and United Provinces and extend in East and North Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Localiy heavy rain will occur in hills and submontane districts from Assam to the Punjab during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

2 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.04 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.0 degrees 2.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 79.3 degrees 3.2 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hrs 219 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 7.92 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 36.41 inches.

Weather remarks: Rain.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 25.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 25-7-34 at Colaba Point 0.03" Fort 0.05" J J Hospital 0.00"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.03"

Total since 1st June to date at Colaba Point 36.57; Fort 49.17; J J Hospital 41.97; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.04

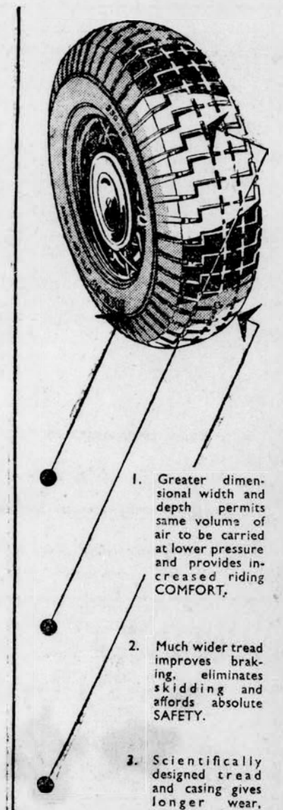
Total for the corresponding period of 1932 at Colaba Point 40.13; Fort 47.31; J J Hospital 45.19

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 at Colaba Point 16.23; Fort 24.52; J. J. Hospital 20.75; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 20.75.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25TH JULY 1934

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.3deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.91 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.70 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.



1. Greater dimensional width and depth permits same volume of air to be carried at lower pressure and provides increased riding COMFORT.
2. Much wider tread improves braking, eliminates skidding and affords absolute SAFETY.
3. Scientifically designed tread and casing gives longer wear, better gripping power and absorption of road shocks and strains.

E.L.P. for your greater **Comfort** and **safety** on all roads

Dunlop Extra Low Pressure Tyres are the very latest contribution to Motoring COMFORT AND SAFETY.

It is impossible to exaggerate their many advantages. Not only do they provide superlative comfort, reduce fatigue over long journeys, smooth out surface irregularities and give better, safer traction, but they definitely reduce maintenance costs by eliminating the shattering vibrations which shorten Chassis and Car body life.

You can obtain Dunlop Extra Low Pressure Tyres in part exchange for your present worn Tyres and Wheels irrespective of their condition. Consult your Dealer on this means of obtainining super Motoring Comforts at negligible cost.

DUNLOP
Extra Low Pressure Tyres

ASSAM FLOOD RELIEF

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Tuesday:—

Mr. Thakurdas Nanabhai Merchant Solicitor saris 10, clothing 26.

Seth Damodardas Hemandas saris 25.

Seth Wadilal Kishen saris 5 clothing 2.

Total receipts saris 581 clothing 484.

The following cash donation was received:—

Seth Mangaldas Jeshingbhai in memory of his late wife "Ratanbai" cheque Rs. 100.

Total cash received up-to-date Rs 312-3-0.

Jer Mahal,
25/7/34.

ANDHERI EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Society has completed the first Eighteen months of its existence and this being the first report after its formation, it would not be out of place if a reference is made to the circumstances which led to its formation.

While there was an Anglo-Vernacular School in Andheri for some time past, there was no institution imparting secondary education, the one started in the name of the late lamented Dadabhai Naoroji having been closed just before the Society came into existence. The boys and girls of the town and other suburbs beyond Andheri had therefore to go either to Santa Cruz or all the way to Bombay involving considerable hardship and expenses. The need for a High School at Andheri was under the circumstances being keenly felt particularly when the school at Santa Cruz was not able to meet the increasing demand made on it from the Suburban population, and the question engaged the attention of some of the leading residents of the place.

During the eighteen months that the Society's High School has been in existence, it has made satisfactory progress. It started with 300 students and this number gradually increased to 500 within one year. The school entered into its second year in June last with full recognition from the Bombay University and the Educational Department and it claims to-day on its roll, 437 boys and 173 girls making a total of 610, which may be considered quite satisfactory.

The audited Balance Sheets and the Statement of Income and Expenditure will explain the financial position of the institution and school. As is generally the case with new institutions, there has been a big deficit in the working of the school. It should however be remembered that the Statement of Inocme and Expenditure of the school covers a period of eighteen months and most of the deficit appertains to the working of the first year. During the next six months, the deficit has been much smaller, and at present the excess of expenditure over income on an average comes to about Rs. 500 per month only. As the Society has not still been able to provide its own building for the school, it has to pay Rs. 500 per month by way of rent for the school premises and if therefore it is fortunate in getting its own building, through the munificance of its well-wishers, the school could be made self supporting.

The Managing Committee has received a sum of Rs. 850 on certain conditions from the executors of late Mr. Vasanji Naranji to be earmarked for giving a prize to a girl or failing her a boy of the Society's School who stands first in the Matriculation examination each year out of its interest. They have accepted the donation with thanks.

FLOOD HAVOC AT SYLHET

Appeal For Funds For Relief Work

Satis Chandra Dutta, President of the Sylhet-Cachar Flood Relief Committee, in the ccurse of an appeal for funds for Relief operations says:—

A committee has been formed in this town to give gratuitous relief to the people in the district affected by the cyclone. When the floods came, they also rendered help to people affected by the flood in certain localities. The Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee, formed 1929, made some contributions to the cyclone committee, for building of houses destroyed by cyclone and then for gratuitous flood relief to people distressed by flood. The Sylhet Cacher Flood Relief Committee also made some contributions to the workers of the Ramkrishna Mission to help people in the flood stricken areas. As the demand for relief is now wide spread the working committee of the Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee has resolved to take up the work in right earnest and new workers have been elected as additional members of the working committee and a branch committee has been formed at Sunamganj. Distribution of Relief has commenced in various centres and parties have been despatched in different directions to survey the extent of damage and nature and extent of the relief necessary. Funds in the hands of the Sylhet Cachar Flood Relief Committee are very small and it would be impossible to save such a large number of distressed people throughout this big and populous district from starvation unless a big amount can be collected now.

We therefore appear with this appeal for help from all classes of people. We hope and trust that kind-hearted people, whether inside or outside this district will come forward with their contributions to save the lives and relieve the ditress of the people afflicted with the calamities. While we recall the rich to the duties which the possession of wealth imposes on them, the duty of sacrifice for the poor, we remind our poorer brethren that the value of their smallest contributions will be no less. The people of Sylhet are now in distress. We specially make this appeal to our countrymen outside this district and to all men and women irrespective of country, creed, colour and caste. All money for help should be sent to the secretary, Sylhet Co-operative Town Bank, Limited.

Mr. M. B. Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, convicted this afternoon Dhondu Krishna, a fisherman, who was charged by Mr. K. P. Bhavnagri, the Excise Inspector, with having in his possession a Jar of illicit liquor.

Sardar Dharam Singh and three other labour leaders who are members of the Red Trade Union have been arrested.

The cause for the arrest is not known.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 25.
Moncalieri, Politeo, Kobe.

Bombay, July 25.
Pundit, Tottle, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 25.
Steamer Corfu for Kobe.
„ Ganga for Trieste.
„ Mundra for London.
„ Bandra for Busrah.

S S Moncalieri:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Moncalieri sailed yesterday for Kobe with same bottom cargo and two through passengers.

S S Pundit:—The T M Coy's steamer Pundit will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 25.

S S Havildar; Agents T Morrison and Co., from Calcutta:—5066 tons coal, 514 bales gunnies, 217 bags chillies, 59 cases soap.

From Madras:—123 bales cotton.

From Tuticorin:—100 bales cotton.

From Cochin:—403 bales cotton, 549 bags cocoanuts, 346 bundles coir yarn.

From Calicut:—244 H/c tea, 57 jottas coir yarn, 43 jottas coir rope.

S S Vita; Agents M M and Co.; from Busrah:—54 bags gram, 91 bags skins 163 bags beans, 126 bags hartuman, 450 bags barley.

From Mohmerah:—15 bags zerah.

From Karachi:—220 bags gram, 261 bags bajree, 10 bags rice, 266 bales cotton, 20 cases ghee, 660 bags wheat flour, 101 bags oil cakes, 115 bags zira, 300 bags dry fruits, 18385 bags wheat.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 25.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—265 bags fenngruk seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 6797 bags groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 44 bales wool raw, Clarke & Smith; 10 bales cotton yarn, Svadeshi Mills.

For Glasgow.—5120 bags grd.-nut oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 2019 bags groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons.

For Marseilles.—124 bags mustard seed, 107 bags kang grain, S M Rajgor & Co.

S S Ockenfels for Hamburg.—105 drums castor oil, Bharat Oil Mills; 25 drms castor oil, Svastika oil Mills; 511 bags gum karaya 70 bags gum olibonum, D Manji & Co.; 100 bags metal boring, M G A Husein & Co.; 9 cases dry casings, Ad. Meyer; 55 cases cotton fly, L O Vora; 50 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 110 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Antwerp.—100 bags copra oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 50 bags mustard seed, F Gokalchand; 45 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 550 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.

For Rotterdam.—128 bags mustard seed, J Moolchand & Co.; 110 bags metal boring, M G A Husein & Co.; 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1358 bags groundnut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 240 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Reval.—61 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai.

For Malmo.—28 bales cotton fly, L O Vora.

For Los Angeles.—290 bags mowra meal, N J Shah.

For Gothenburg.—60 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For Varna.—95 bales cotton yarn. Sassoon J David & Co.

For Port Said.—15 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Famagusta.—44 cotton yarn, Sassoon J David & Co.

For Ibmir.—15 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David & Co.

S S President Monroe for New York.—175 bales cotton waste, L O Vora; 154 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.; 62 bales rape seed, A Virji & Co.; 56 bales celary seed, F F Campbell & Co.

For Salonica.—50 bales cotton raw, N Rajaram & Co.

For Genoa.—58 bales akund kohsk, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 2400 bags linseed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, M Suleiman & Co.; 330 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Los Angeles.—18 bags celary seed, F F Campbell & Co.; 67 bags fleaseed, A Virji & Co..

For Istambul.—45 bags dry ginger, A H Diab.

S S Tottori Maru, for Yokkaichi —1300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka.—800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—246 bales cotton raw Kotak & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 200 bales cotton

HEAVY RISE IN INFANT MORTALITY

200 'Kiddies' Under One Year Of Age Die In Week

The health returns of Bombay during the 29th week of 1934, i.e. the week that ended on 21st instant, were as under:—

The total mortality 527 was 72 more than the last week; the death rate registered was 23.6 on the Census population of 1931. The mortality for the 29th week of 1933 was 461 and death rate 20.6. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1929-1933 was 469 and death rate 19.5.

Out of the total deaths, 200 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 1 attack and 1 death. Cholera and Plague were absent. The number of deaths from Typhoid was 2.

The number of live births registered during the week was 577 which compares favourably with that for the 29th week of 1933, viz. 567 and also with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1929-1933) viz. 487.

Wash Untouchability Or Wipe Off Hinduism

Nothing, Even 'Bomb' Deters Me From Religious 'Duty'

"Falsehoods Are Spread In Name Of Sanatana Dharma", Says Mahatma

CAWNPORE, July 23.

The following is the authorised translation of Gandhiji's speech delivered in Hindi at a public meeting at Cawnpore on July 22.

"I thank you for your purse of Rs. 11,000 but you will allow me to say that it is not worthy of the openhandedness, which you have taught me to associate with Cawnpore. I am certain you would have given me many times as much if you had realised the magnitude of the task before us.

A DEEP TRAGEDY.

There are some people in Cawnpore, who look upon the Harijan movement as irreligious and have issued a large number of leaflets for public consumption. I was sorry to find that these were full of palpable falsehoods and insidious half truths, exaggerations and distortions. How I wish these statements were made unintentionally. For instance, it is said that reformers in some place slaughtered Sanatanists without religion.

mercy but I know nothing about it. If I did, I need scarcely say I would take strong action to check it. What a deep tragedy spread in the name of Sanatana it is that these falsehoods are Dharma. I appeal to Sanatanists to stop this campaign of falsehoods.

You would give lakhs, where you now give thousands, if you understood the far reaching character of the Harijan Movement. Nevertheless, our goal cannot be achieved by collections, no matter how large they are. It will be achieved only with the melting of Savarma Hindu hearts. This is a movement of purification. It has nothing to do with the counting of heads. We do not seek to make Goondas of Harijans. We seek to make them worthy citizens. If we succeed, the world will benefit as well as we. At present the world would be fully justified in despising us and our faith in the maltreatment of five crores of our own kith and kin in the name of

FIRM FAITH.

I have regard for Black flaggers, no less than for reformers and if it was possible I would gladly go away as they wish me to do. But I consider it my religious duty to bear witness to truth as I see it and any number of black flags or even a bomb or revolver cannot prevent me from discharging it by such means as are open to me. I am but an imperfect being and not a Tapasvi, who could blow away untouchability with a breadth from the Himalaya.' I can only speak to such as are inclined to hear me and for this I am going about from place to place, although I long for rest from the toil of continuous travel.

Let me tell the Sanatanists, who claim to be monopolists of religious truth that I believe in the same Shastras as they do. I have profound disagreements with them as regards the interpretation of these Shastras, which lay down that, when there is a conflict of interpretation, one must follow the promptings of one's own conscience and, that is exactly what I am doing. I would be the Sanatanist's slave, if they could convince me that I am wrong. Meanwhile I will say even with my last breath that if we do not wash out the Stain of Untouchability Hindus and Hinduism will be Wiped out from the face of the Earth.

INTERDINING.

Let me repeat the implications of this movement. It is limited to the removal of the feeling of superiority and inferiority and has nothing to do with interdining and inter-marriage. I personally interdine with Bhangis, and Musalmans. I am not ashamed of this. On the other hand I think my conduct in this respect is bully in consonance with the Shastras. But it has nothing to do with this movement. Interdining and intermarriage are matters of individual choice. There is no need nor can I spare the time for such propaganda. I only place the essentials of religion before the people for their acceptance. The movement claims for Harijans the same social civic and religious rights as belong to any other Hindus.

As regards Temple Entry, you should know no temple is opened to Harijans except with the full consent of those, who attend that temple for worship. Temples must be opened as part of our the Harijan fund is spent on Temple Building. Our constant effort is to ensure as large a part of it as possible to find its way into Harijan pockets in one way or other.

As this is a Harijan tour, I do not often speak about Khadi, although my faith in it, is as strong as ever. But you must not forget that Khadi supports a large number of Harijan Spinners and Weavers. It will never do for you to give a second place to Khadi in our thoughts.

POLICE SHADE.

I thank you for the peacefulness of the proceedings but I cannot lose sight of the fact, that we are under the shade of elaborate police precautions. We see around us. I would very much wish that they were away but they too must discharge their duty. Reformers as well as Sanatanists should be ashamed that the presence of police should be required for my protection or for in your midst. Reformers should ensuring peace, during my stay realise the importance of maintaining self, imposed discipline, so as to render the police precautions wholly unnecessary. As it is, however, distasteful their presence may be to me, I must testify to the exemplary manner, in which the police have behaved throughout the trying tour. I must also testify to the facilities the Railway Authorities have given from time to time."—A.P.

Girls of the Children's Home taking their daily exercises. The Home looks after destitute children—irrespective of caste or creed.

APPRECIATION OF CONGRESS ATTITUDE

Muslim Unity Board Resolution

LUCKNOW, (By Mail).

Satisfaction at the resolution passed at Bombay by the working committee of the Congress on the Communal Award was expressed at a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim Unity Board held at the Salempur House, Lucknow under the Presidentship of Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan on July 15. The meeting appreciated the "nationalistic attitude" adopted by the Congress Working Committee towards communal question under the advice and guidance of Mahatma Gandhi.

The meeting was attended by the Raja of Salempur, Mr Tassaduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Ch. Khaliquzzaman, Maulana Qutubuddin Abdul Wali, Maulana Mufti Enayetullah, Mirza Abid Husain, Mr. Syed Zakir Ali, and Mr Hassan Riyaz.

Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer, Shafaul Mulk Hakim Abdul Haseeb, Maulana Masood Ali Nadvi, Mr Syed Muhammad Shah and several other members of the Board participated in the informal discussions of the Committee.

RESOLUTION.

The Committee passed unanimously the following resolution:

"This meeting of the Working Committee of the Muslim Unity Board expresses its satisfaction at the resolution passed at Bombay by the Congress Working Committee on the Communal Award which agrees with principles of the resolution of the Muslim Unity Board in that (1) The only alternative to the Communal Award is an agreed settlement between the communities themselves and (2) no outside intervention is to be sought for its modification.

"Further, this meeting appreciates the nationalistic attitude adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress under the advice and guidance of Gandhiji as it is the only policy which can lead to the removal of communal bitterness and bring about a mutual settlement of differences between the communities."

The meeting then accepted the representation of the All-India Shia Political Conference, which has decided to join the Unity Board and elected Raja Nawab Ali Khan and Mirza Abid Husain as members of the Working Committee.

A Sub-Committee consisting of the Raja of Salempur, Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, Maulana Shaukat Ali Mirza Abid Husain, Mr. Hassan Riyaz and Mr. Syed Zakir Ali (convener) was appointed for drafting the Election Manifesto.

It was also decided by the Committee that a meeting of the Board be called in the first week of August when the names of the Assembly candidates selected by the Working Committee will be announced.

Air Mail Leaves Karachi

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 25.

The Imperial Airways westbound aid-mail plaine "Hadrian" piloted by Captain Powell which to-day took off from Karachi airport at 9-10 a.m. carried ten passengers.

It is understood with a view to discuss the question of making vernacular as medium instruction for matriculation examination, a conference will be held between the Government and the Calcutta University on August 14 next.

UNLUCKY AUSTRALIA

Robbed Of Victory By "Mr. English Climate"

BRADMAN IN LONDON NURSING HOME

LONDON, July 25

England's "twelfth man" Mr English Climate—unquestionably robbed Australia of victory, which was her due on all counts. This is the unanimous opinion of the morning newspapers, which are generous in sympathising with Australia's bad luck.

It is generally conceded that Keeton, Hopwood and Mitchell will be dropped for the Oval Match which will be fought to a finish.

Bradman who arrived in London last night, was taken to a West End nursing home. He has ruptured a groin muscle, which time and rest alone can cure, though there is no reason why he should not appear in the Final Test.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Wood Leads Crawford In Singles

LONDON July 24

At Wimbledon, Wood was leading Crawford 6—3, 9—7, 0—15, when play was abandoned owing to rain. The match will be continued to-morrow. Wood's speedy driving kept the Australian running and a series of glorious shots to sidelines earned him many points. Crawford gave glimpses of his best in the second set and led 7—6 when rain interrupted the match. Thereafter he hit out every ball.—Reuter.

GLAMORGAN DEFEAT SOMERSET BY 9 WKTS.

Sussex Gain First Innings Points Against Leicester

LONDON, July 24

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Glamorgan vs. Somerset:—Glamorgan won by 9 wickets. Somerset 103 and 320 (Wellard 86, Clay 5 for 73). Glamorgan 361 and 65 for 1.

Kent vs Yorkshire:—Yorkshire won by 8 wickets. Kent 142 and 283. Yorks 296 and 130 for 2 (Mitchell 75 not out).

Warwickshire vs. Gloucestershire:—Warwick won by 10 wickets. Warwick 336 and 56 for nil. Gloucestershire 165 and following on, 226 (Hollies 6 for 50).

Hampshire vs. Surrey:—Surrey won on the first innings. Surrey 419 for 9 declared, and 164 for 7 declared (Fishlock 58 not out). Hants 349 and 115 for nil (Arnold 63 not out).

Derbyshire vs. Worcestershire:—Derby won on the first innings. Worcester 76 and 288 for 7 (Martin 83). Derby 326.

Sussex vs. Leicestershire:—Sussex won on the first innings. Leicester 167 and 340 for 4 declared (Carrol 64, Berry 65 not out). Sussex 238 and 32 for nil.

Essex vs. Middlesex:—Middlesex won on the first innings. Essex 219 and 211 for 2 declared (Wilcox 87, Pope 65 not out). Middlesex 283 and 39 for 1.

Lancashire vs. Nottinghamshire: Lancashire won on the first innings. Lancashire 499 for 8 declared. Notts 278 (A. Staples 88, Parkinson 5 for 49) and following on, 201 for 6.

The match between the Royal Navy and the Army ended in a draw. Army 345 for 3 declared. Navy 252 for 3 (Henderson 58, Commander Halsey 19, Lieut. Seller 69 not out).—Reuter.

Our Kathiawar Letter

COMMERCE CHAMBER TO MEET

To Discuss Current Problems Of Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 23.

It is understood that efforts are in progress to call an annual meeting of The Kathiawar Chamber of Commerce at a central place like Rajkot for discussing the current problems of Kathiawar. Mr. Chhotalal Kothari and others are making strenuous efforts in this direction. The most important problems of discussion are (1) Port problem (2) Viramgam Customs Hardship (3) Interstate competition (4) Monopoly system (5) Rural indebtedness of the state. It is suggested here that persons like Sjt. Mathuradas, Mr. Manu Subedar and others may be called for the purpose.

REVIVAL OF POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Kathiawar Political Conference has been an idle body since long. The question of reviving its activities was discussed at Bhavnagar before Gandhiji.

The dispute between Gondal and Porbander Railway regarding the accident at Bhagardar Station has been now put forth before the Rajkot Dy. Political Agents' Court.

EXHIBITION.

Efforts are in progress for holding a Swadeshi Exhibition at Rajkot.

Sjt. Lavanprasad of Jamnagar has filed an appeal in the state against his conviction.

SYNDICATES FORMED.

Reports are current of heavy imports of Japanese cloth from Cutch. The probable formation of Syndicates at Jetpur and Bagasra has created a great stir amongst the public.

TO AGITATE FOR SIND SEPARATION

Muslims To Hold Conference At Karachi

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 25.

To agitate for the separation of Sind and to counteract the propaganda of Sind Hindus against separation a conference the Muslims of the province has been called here on the 28th and 29th instant.

Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah is the chairman of Reception Committee. The Presidentship was offered, in order to the Aga Khan, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and the Nawab Chattari but all declined the honour.

It has also been offered to Dr. Shafat Ahmedkhan who has not yet intimated his acceptance.

LOSS TO SIND HINDUS.

Mr. Phillip J. Ryan and influential Englishman who was in charge the London Office of Sind Hindus and who had been carrying on a strong campaign in England against Sind separation is reported to have recently died. His death was mourned by the working committee of the Sind Hindu Association which has decided to appoint his assistant also an Englishman to that post.

ALLEGED COERCION IN KAPURTHALA

Viceroy Urged To Intervene

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, July 25.

The following wire has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy of India, Simla:—

"Kapurthala State people are being forced to sign approval of the Chief Minister's administration. Signatures and thumbprints procured under various pretexts. Families of prisoners in great distress. Pray intervene."

Mahatma Reaches Lucknow

Ladies Present Purse In Meeting: Rs. 5 000 Collected

LUCKNOW, July 25.

Though a light drizzle since the early hours of the morning somewhat marred the elaborate arrangements made in connection with Gandhiji's visit to Lucknow it did not damp the enthusiasm of his countless admirers who, braving inclement weather, gathered in large numbers at the railway station to have his 'darshan,' while thousands lined the route.

Police arrangements were perfect. Gandhiji, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Dr. H. N. Kunzru, and others, arrived from Cawnpore by the G. I. P. Express, and alighted, amidst shouts of "Gandhi-ki Jai." Among the very few people allowed on the platform were Pandit Jagatnarai Mulla, Dr. Jaikaranath Misra, Khaliquzzaman and Mrs. Bakshi.

Gandhiji drove immediately to the Zenana Park where he addressed a ladies' meeting, and was presented with a purse. He addressed another large gathering at Aminuddaula Park after receiving two addresses one on behalf of Harijans and the other from local Sanatanists.

He realised in all about Rs. 5,000 for the Harijan Fund, from the collections and sales of ornaments and other articles presented to him.

Earlier in the morning before the arrival of Gandhiji the Congress flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Kaka Kalelkar.

Mrs. Gandhi returned to Cawnpore after a couple of hours' stay here.—A.P.

GANDHIJI OPENS TILAK HALL AT CAWNPORE

Says, "Great Leader" Never Believed In Untouchability

CAWNPORE, July 24.

The following is the authorised translation of Gandhiji's speech delivered at the opening of the Tilak Haji to-day:—

"I am thankful to you for inviting me to perform this sacred ceremony this morning. When I learnt early this morning that I had to come here, my memory went back to about 20 years ago, when I first visited Cawnpore as a stranger. It was the late Ganesh Shanker Vidarthi, than a youth, unknown to me, who then housed me in his press which was also his residence, for nobody else would dare harbour me, I was then an utter stranger to the bulk of my countrymen. Whatever little was known of me, was through my services in South Africa. Neither the people nor the Government knew what I would do here, nor did I myself know what was in store for me or what part I was to play in national affairs.

GANESH SHANKAR'S MEMORY.

It was a happy coincidence that Tilak Maharaj came to this city that very day and was accorded a very hearty reception. To me the association with this city is bound up with the memory of Mr. Ganesh Shankar. I came to know him more intimately later on and found in him a simple straightforward, upright and selfless servant of the nation. You know more than I do, of the services he rendered through various channels to this city in particular and the country in general. He was a lover of the Hindi language. "The Pratap" founded by him is a aliving monument of that love. As we all know, he crowned the life of service with a heroic death. I cannot describe to you how I miss him to-day on my first visit to this city after his death."

TILAK'S DEDICATED LIFE.

Paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the Late Lokmanaya Tilak Gandhiji said "his vast learning, his immense sacrifices and his life long service have won for him a unique place in the hearts of the people. He it was, who infused life into the nation with the 'Mantra' or 'Swaraj' to the achievement of which his whole life was dedicated. But the thing to which I want to draw your attention to-day is his outlook and catholicity in matters of religion. He was a live sanatanist. No one in his life time nor even now could claim deeper and vaster knowledge of the Shastras than he possessed. His masterwork commentary on the Gita is unsurpassed and will remain so for a long time to come. No body has yet carried on more elaborate research in the question arising from the Gita and the Vedas. It was not without deep study and careful research that he had declared that there was no sanction in the Shastras for untouchability as it is practised today."

"NO HIGH AND NO LOW."

I can bear witness to the fact that he had eliminated the distinctions of high and low from his own life. He did not believe in untouchability based on birth and never hesitated to mix freely with the so-called untouchables. I carried on anti-touchability work in those days, as I do now. I remember my many conversations with him on this subject and I can bear testimony to the fact that he was whole-heartedly with me and keenly desired the abolition of untouchability from Hinduism. It is relevent to refer to his opinion to-day, for it is said in some quarters nowadays that this anti-untouchability movement is subversive of religion. I can give you many more reminiscences of his liberal outlook in other fields of life, also his contribution to the growth of the political life of the people has been unparalleled but I believe his commentary on the Gita will be a more lasting monument to his memory. It will survive even the successful termination of the struggle for Swaraj. Even then his memory will remain as fresh as ever on account of his spotless purity of life and his great commentary on the Gita. We owe it to the memory of the Great Leader whom we revere that we should strive ceaselessly for completing the tructure of Swaraj of which he laid the foundation. Let this Hall be but an outward token of our intense desire to make that effort to the best of our ability."—A.P.

GANDHIJI'S INFLUENCE TELLS

Jamshed Mehta Takes To Politics

KARACHI, July 24.

"Yes, I have resigned from all the official and non-official bodies and this time I am not offering myself for the Karachi Municipal Elections. I have served enough the Corporation and have been its Mayor for the last 13 years. I am fed up with its dilatory process, with its adjournment motions and wranglings. I am to concentrate my full-fledged energies upon something vital, something important, i.e., I am devoting myself to Constructive work entering the political arena as a very active politician", said Mr. Jamshed Mehta, the Mayor of Karachi who according to a rumour afloat, is to retire from the public life to lead a simple life of a solitary sage, in the course of a special interview with a "United Press" representative.

"But your programme tallies with the programme chalked out by the Congress Working Committee", put in the representative.

"Yes, I am going to be a staunch conscientious Congressman."

"But are you prepared to go to jail?", queried the representative.

"Why not", said the Mayor, "If necessity arises, I shall probably go to the jail also."

"SERVANT OF CONGRESS."

To another question as to whether a Congress ticket for Assembly election would be accepted if offered, Mr. Mehta said: "I have no objection. I am the servant of the Congress. But I have no resources at my disposal, therefore, my election will be an impossibility."

"Why they say 'Nusserwanjee and Co.' is yours and you are the master of lakhs", broke in the representative.

"Yes, I had my share. But as my income has been less and expenditure more, I have spent everything."

When the representative asked whether he will remain in Sind and start his activities, Mr. Jamshed Mehta told he was not sure but he thinks he will go out.

It is said that Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Karachi had a considerable influence upon Mr Jamshed Mehta who had a hearty talk with him on more than one occasion.—United Press.

Calcutta.—An automatic pistol and six rounds of ammunition were removed in the course of a burglary at the house of Inspector E. P. Dullard of the Barrackpore Police.—A. P.

EASY WALKOVER TO ASSEMBLY

Mr. Hosamani Unopposed Candidate

From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, July 23.

There is only one seat for the Southern Division of the Bombay Presidency—in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. S. K. Hosamani of Haveri has sent the, pledge form duly filled in by him to the Congress Parliamentary Board.

This division being predominantly Congress constituency, Mr. Hosamani will have an easy walk over, as there is every chance of his being returned to the Assembly unopposed.

The House of Commons by 232 votes to 53 passed the Third Reading of the Cattle Bill, which now goes to the House of Lords.

SPLIT IN NAGPUR CONGRESS RANKS

Nagar Workers Defy President's Orders

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 25.

The order of Mr. Abhyankar, President, Provincial Congress was defied to-day by the Nagar Congres Committee and the latter proceeded with the elections as originally fixed.

As many as 600 votes were recorded. This means, the strife amongst Congressmen will become a permanent feature in Nagpur politics for several months to come as the Nagar Congress alleges Mr. Abhyanker's orders are illegal. In case the provincial Congress refuses to recognise to-day's elections the dispute will be referred to the A.I.C.C.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 13, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 23, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Water: 12.00 23.50
Low Water: 5.05, 18.11
Legislative Council By-election: Mill-owners' Constituency, nomination of candidates.
S. S. Corfu with mails from London of July 12, due at 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 27.
Rotary Club of Bombay: Closed Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m. Rotarian F. E. James, M.L.A., on "Rotary International Convention at Detroit."

SATURDAY, July 28.
S. S. Rajputana, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S.S. "President Monroe" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 27th instant.

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. "Ockenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6 p.m. on Friday 27th July.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-0 p.m. in the Office of the Institute at 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 25th July 1934. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 1st August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SHANKARACHARYA OF PURI IN BOMBAY.

His Holiness Shriman Bharati Krishna Tirthaji Shri Shankaracharya Maharaj of Puri arrives in Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6 a.m. (S.T.) at the Bori Bunder Station by Madras Mail.

MUSIC.

By kind permission of the Officers of the 2nd Bn., 19th Hyderabad Regiment, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Friday July 27, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

Under the joint auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths and the Muslim Students' Union, a meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Lodge, to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. when Prof. Ganesh Rao of America will speak on "Race Problems and their solutions" and Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Officer-in-charge of the League of Nations Indian Bureau, will speak on "Nationalism and Internationalism"

VERSOWA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Congressmen of Versowa was held on Tuesday, at Versowa to elect Members for the Managing Committee. The following persons have been declared duly elected:—

Sjt. Dr. L. R. Dandekar, Sjt. Namdeo Narayan Vesawekar, Sjt. Pandurang Shimga Ramle, Sjt. Rajaram Pandurang Dandekar, Sjt. Bhantoo Gaharu Bhayya, Sjt. Shekh Ebrahim Lal Mahomed, Sjt. Bhalchandra Mahadeo Akre, Sjt. Malya Sarman.

The following persons have declared duly elected as office bearers.

(1) Sjt. Dr. L. R. Dandekar (President), (2) Sjt. Namdeo Narayan Vesawekar (Joint Secretaries), (3) Sjt. Bhalchandra Mahadeo Akre (Joint Secretaries), (4) Sjt Pandurang Shimga Ramle (Treasurer).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mystery of Mr. X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Scandals" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Working Man" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood". Daily at 6-10 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Fugan-e-Abla" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince"' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudhha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

"The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association was held on Tuesday evening at the Imperial High School. The meeting was attended by over 50 representatives from 32 schools.

Rev. J. R. Cuthbert, was voted to the Chair. The report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted

27 Schools entered for the Harris Shield Tournament and 18 for the Giles Shield Tournament for the current year and draws for both the tournaments were completed at the meeting, after the appointment of the Office-bearers and the election of the new Executive Committee.

'G' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Congress membership books of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, issued to various persons for enrolling members must be returned on or before the 6-30 p.m. on 31st July 1934 with the membership fees. Only those whose membership forms and subscription has been paid in the office before the above dime will be entitled to vote or stand as a candidate for the election of the B.P.C.C. Applications are invited from those who want to stand as a candidate from this ward for B.P.C.C. duly proposed and seconded by. Applications should reach this Congress Committee's Office on or before the 7th August 1934, upto 6-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. President Monroe Voy: 34 will arrive here on the 26th instant at 3-00 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 1 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on Friday the 27th instant at 5-00 p.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

'C' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

The Committee has not authorized anybody to enroll members on loose sheets as it would lead to corruption and no proper check can be had. Members thus enrolled will not be held valid. The office of the 'C' Ward District Congress Committee is situated at Chhotalal Bhuvan, opposite Old Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road and its working hours are 11-0 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent.
LAST TWO DAYS
AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M.-G.M.'s Scotland Yard Thriller
MYSTERY OF Mr. X.
Starring
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
NEXT SATURDAY!
BIGGEST JUNGLE THRILLER ever made!
TARZAN AND HIS MATE
Johnny WEISSMULLER
Maureen O'SULLIVAN

The CAPITOL.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
GEORGE Arliss
"The WORKING MAN"
Warner Bros.' Happy Hit!
NEXT SATURDAY
Professional SWEETHEART
With GINGER ROGERS NORMAN FOSTER ZASU PITTS FRANK McHUGH
RKO RADIO Picture
ALSO WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT
CARNERA vs. BAER

CLAIM AGAINST FATHER-IN-LAW

Interesting Suit Compromised In High Court

The suit filed by Shambhuprasad R. S. Pandit to recover Rs. 4,000 from his father-in-law Pushpasen Garagandhi came up for hearing at the High Court.

The plaintiff, who is an interpreter in the Mazgaon Police Court, stated that on his betrothal to the defendant's daughter, the defendant deposited Rs. 5,000 with the National Bank in the joint names of the couple. According to the arrangement, this amount belonged to the plaintiff on the marriage being solemnized in December 1929.

The plaintiff further stated that he advanced Rs. 4,000 to his father-in-law on a promissory note on July 4, 1930. In March 1933, the latter sent word to the plaintiff that he would repay the loan on getting back his promissory note. The plaintiff returned the note after taking a photocopy of it. The defendant however, did not repay the amount.

The defence was that the defendant had deposited Rs. 5,000 in the Bank for his daughter and her issue, and it was not intended for the plaintiff. Out of this amount, the plaintiff deposited Rs. 4,000 with him, for which he had passed a promissory note, not in the name of plaintiff alone, but in the joint names of his daughter and the plaintiff. The note was returned to him for cancellation as he had passed a "khata" for Rs. 4,000 in favour of his daughter. He stated that the plaintiffs' case was false.

In the court, the defendant was shown the photo-copy of his promissory note which was made out in the name of the plaintiff alone.

In this case a settlement was arrived at. Mr. Justice Davar passed a consent-decree under which the defendant was to deposit Rs. 9,000 with the Accountant General of Bombay for the benefit of the three children of the plaintiff. Both parties withdrew the allegations.

Mr. Khergaumwala and Mr. Billimoria appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. M. J. Mehta with Mr. M. C. Setalvad represented the defendants.

SANTACRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nomination papers from the following 12 candidates for the 12 seats of the Managing Committee having been received, they were declared duly elected.

Smt. Gangaben Patel, Smt. Dahiben Desai, Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Sjt. Dattatreya M. Nagarkar, Sjt. M. Ganpatrao, Sjt. Ramchandra Rao, Sjt. Prabhakar Beharilal, Sjt. Amritlal Chhaganlal, Sjt. Nanalal Avasia, Sjt. Chandulal Ishwarlal Shah Sjt. Chandulal Sarabhai Modi

The first meeting was held on Tuesday and the following business was transacted.

Three more members, Smt. Ratanben Damania, Smt. Pramilaben Mehta and Sjt. Dilkhush D. Divanji were co-opted on the Managing Committee.

The following Office bearers were then unanimously elected.

President:—Smt. Gangaben Patel.

Vice President:—Sjt. Dattatreya M. Nagarkar.

Secretaries:—Chandulal Modi and Chhaganlal Yogi.

Treasurer:—Chandulal Modi.

The following five members were elected as Representatives on the Suburban Dist. Congress Committee.

Smt. Gangaben Patel, Smt. Dahiben Desai, Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi, Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, Sjt. Dattatreya M. Nagarkar.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

CANCER THAT DEMORALISES SOCIETY

Gamblers Get Deterrent Sentences

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 24.

"Of late gambling is finding favour with many middle-class and low-class people, as an easy means of earning, and is responsible for ruination of many well-placed persons. It is a cancer that bring about demoralisation of the society and baffles detection," observed Mr. I. T. Almaula, the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, this afternoon, in passing deterrent sentences upon 12 accused, who were convicted on charges of keeping common gaming house and found gaming with cards at Kalyan on December 17 last.

The names of the accused are: (1) Rambhau Suberao Shene, (2) Shikandaralli Khot, (3) Hussain Karim, (4) Abdul Khalik Abdul, (5) Fitamber Gandabhai, (6) Maruti Malu Kumbhar, (7) Vithal Gopal Shinde, (8) Bhaskar Gangaram Godambe, (9) Narayan Lakshman Jadhav, (10) Namdeo Ganpat Bhonsle, (11) Gulambia Ahmadshah Javane and (12) Bhagoji Lakshman Fulwala.

The accused Dhanji Mesur died, while the trial was in progress.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

The first accused, who was found guilty on two charges, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in the aggregate or, in default, 40 days' hard labour. The second and tenth accused, who had one previous conviction, were each sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 20 days' additional hard labour.

The accused Nos. 3 to 9 and 11 were fined Rs. 100 or in default, 20 days' hard labour. The 12th accused was sentenced to 15 days' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 20 days' further imprisonment.

FISHERMAN CONVICTED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 25.

Mr. M. B Kunte, City Magistrate of Thana, convicted on Tuesday afternoon Dhondu Krishna, a fisherman, who was charged by Mr. K. P. Bhavnagari, the Excise Inspector, with having in his possession a jar of illicit liquor on the morning of April 24 last at the creek near the Chendni Naka, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default 1-1/2 months' hard labour.

The accused, who denied the charge brought against him, was alleged to have escaped after a tussle with the excise peons on April 24, and to have surrendered on May 2 last.

HOTEL SWEEPER ARRESTED

Charged With Stealing Money From Guest's Room

Jitbahadur Shangalbir, a Hindu, was arrested on Tuesday evening on a charge of theft of cash amounting to Rs. 190.

The money belonged to Krishnalal Rajasingh of Lahore, who had come to Bombay a week ago and was staying at the Kashmir Hotel.

It appears that when Mr. Krishnalal went out with his family to have a look round Bombay and when he returned he found the money left in the room missing.

The accused is a sweeper employed by the hotel and was arrested on suspicion. He was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, on Wednesday and remanded into custody till August 6.

B. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Secretary Mandvi (B) Ward Congress Committee, writes, under date July 25

The Congress memberships books issued by the Mandvi Ward Congress Committee for enrollment of the Congress members must be returned together with membership fees on or before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) of 31st July 1934, and the members enrolled in such of the books which will not be delivered in the Congress office at or before the above time or whose membership fees will not be paid on or before the time fixed above in Mandvi Congress Committee concerned, either due to the fault of the person who have enrolled such member or members and has collected membership subscription or of the member himself, will not be eligible to stand as a candidate or vote for B.P.C.C. elections or take any part therein Nominations will be received from 1st to 7th August.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee will be held at the Mandvi Congress Committee office at 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) to transect the following business

(1) To make arrangements for the ensuing B.P.C.C. elections.

(2) To appoint a polling officer.

(3) To fix the time and also a worker for the elections any other business that may be allowed by the chair.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At Congress House

TO-DAY (THURSDAY).

Pandal and Delegates' Camp Construction Sub-Committee.—5 p.m. (S.T.)

Accommodation Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)

Music and Entertainments.—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Tickets Office Sub-Committee.—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Publicity and Propaganda Sub-Committee.—7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Finance Sub-Committee.—7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FRIDAY, 27th July.

Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)

Decoration Sub-Committee.—6 p.m. (S.T.)

Medical Sub-Committee.—6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

B. P. C. C. ELECTIONS AND CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

All persons desiring ao take part in the forthcoming Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Elections are again reminded to get themselves enrolled as Congress Members in their respective ward Congress Committees on or before the 31st July 1934, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

No person shall be entitled to stand or vote at the B.P.C.C. Elections unless he has been duly enrolled as a Congress Member in the Ward Congress Committee concerned, on or before the above time.

Prospective candidates for election to the B.P.C.C. are requested to send their nominations duly proposed and seconded to their respective Ward Congress Committees so as to reach the Office concerned before 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) of August 7th 1934.

Elections of Members to the B.P.C.C. will be held in the respective Wards on August 12th. The time and place of the election will be announced by the Wards concerned.

ALLEGED SELLING MINOR GIRLS

Three Women Put Up For Trial

Bibi Abdul Rehman Fatma Ramzan and Fatma Rama, three Muslim women, were put up before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, on the charge of selling a minor girl for the purpose of prostitution.

Mr. Naik of the Social Purity League, giving evidence for the prosecution, stated that he was shown several girls by the accused, and ultimately he bargained for Saidan, the second accused's daughter, for Rs. 150 a month.

According to appointment, the accused brought the girl to Churchgate where the witness paid them Rs. 50 as advance. As prearranged, the police appeared on the scene and arrested the accused as they were receiving the money.

The case was adjourned to August 6.

Mr. D'Cunha, police prosecutor, appeared for the crown. Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, Bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. A. Birdee defended the first and second accused, while Mr. Mistry, instructed by Mr. D. Mehta, defended the third accused.

Wireless In The Service Of Peace

For the second time the League of Nations showed the use that can be made of the wireless in the service of peace by telegraphing the text of the essential parts of its Chaco Commission's report to all Governments on the American continent. The text of the Assembly report on the Sino-Japanese conflict it may be remembered, was similarly broadcast to the Chinese and Japanese Governments.

It is also worthy of note that the Spanish President of the Chaco Commission, M. del Vayo, gave a broadcast speech on the Commission's report over the shortwave League wireless station to the whole American continent. The speech was delivered in Spanish and afterwards translated into English and French.

The extracts from the Chaco Commission's report, which were sent by wireless telegraphy in English and Spanish, were transmitted from 11-30 p.m. Greenwich meridian time on Saturday, May 12th, to 4 a.m. on Sunday, May 13th, when they were interrupted by atmospheric conditions until 10 a.m. on Sunday, after which transmission was resumed and completed by 6 p.m. The telegraphic ribbon which had been prepared previous to transmission measured about 7 kilometres in length.

The Buenos Aires station reported that it did not require any repetitions, but the Bolivian station at La Paz, which is of low power, asked for a repetition of part of the text, which was done during the night of Sunday to Monday, after which the station reported that the full text had been received.

Party Rivalry In G.K.U.

Each Question Claim Of Other For Legal Existence

(From A Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, July 25.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) was held in the Madanpura Centre office of the Union on Saturday the 21st instant under the presidentship of Com. Abdul Majid, the President of the Union. More than 20 members of the Managing Committee attended the meeting and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

(1) The suspension of Dr. M R Shetty, Y K Kondviker, S D Patil and Madan Sheti was set aside.

(2) Whereas the policy adopted and the actions done by Messrs. Alwe, Kasle, Kandalker and Mahadeo Chawan during the last general strike were treacherous and disastrous to the strike, whereas the workers from various centres have unanimously demanded their expulsion from the Union and whereas the further continuance of these four persons is harmful to the best interests of the Union, now, therefore, the meeting resolves to ask them to show cause within eight days why they should not be expelled from the Union and to hold a meeting of the M. C. as early as possible to suspend them after hearing their explanation. The Secretary was authorised to send the resolution to the four persons by registered post.

(3) Com. W G Kulkarni, and Patade were appointed as Joint Secretaries of the Union.

(4) It was resolved to shift the head office of the Union to some convenient place at Poibavdi as the present place at Batatawala Mansion is infested with goondas who made it impossible to carry on the Union work from that place.

It has appeared in some papers that at a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) on Monday it was decided to suspend Com. Abdul Majid the President of the Union. Com. Majid informs that no notice of any such meeting or of the proposed suspension was given to him and to a large number of members of the Union. According to the constitution of the Union no meeting of the Managing Committee can be held without the permission of the President. As such the meeting alleged to have been held was not a regular meeting and especially so when notice of the meeting was not given to the President and a large number of the members of the Managing Committee. The alleged suspension is illegal as no notice was given to Com. Majid.

Com. Abdul Majid, President, adds that this is a most clumsy move of the Alwe-Kasle-Kandalker group to give legal colour to their most arbitrary and illegal actions.

SUSPENSION OF ABDUL MAJID

(From A Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, July 24.

Last night an urgent meeting of the Managing Committee of the G.K.U. was held in the Head

(Continued on Page 10)

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
THE LASH THAT RIPPED ACROSS HIS FLESH NOW TEARS THE HEART OF BOMBAY!
PAUL MUNI in "I AM A FUGITIVE FROM A CHAIN GANG"
The best-seller that shocked America! It's real, it's vital, it's thrilling!
—NEXT SATURDAY—
THE MELODY WAS IN THEIR HEARTS!
Even before their lips parted in song and met in a kiss!
"MELODY in SPRING"
Paramount's musical romance with
LANNY ROSS CHARLIE RUGGLES MARY BOLAND ANN SOTHERN
Lanny Ross singing 3 new song hits

KILLS THE GERM THAT Causes Colds
The germs that cause colds, coughs, and sore throat are almost always present in the mouth. Usually they cause no harm. But when wet chilling weather brings lowered vitality, it's time to take sensible precautions.
Listerine kills these germs, as quickly and easily as it kills other types of dangerous germs. Be safe, keep healthy, gargle with Listerine, full strength, twice a day.
8-83
LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC
KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

Telephone No. 22037, Telegrams "Chronicle."
Post Box No. 322 Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934

HATED EXCISE AGAIN

The full text of the Government Bill to afford protection to the Indian Iron and Steel Industry which was introduced in the Assembly yesterday is not available at the moment of writing. The suggestions of the Tariff Board are themselves not free from objection, in so far as they recommend the removal even of the revenue duties on imported steel, so as to leave no margin of protection whatsoever to the Indian industry against the British products. It seems an alliance between the powerful British steel interests and the Government of India,—in which the Tariff Board seem to have been unconsciously inveigled,—to advantage the British steel manufacturer at the cost of the Indian industry. Their own statistics disprove the contention that the Indian steel industry does not need protection against the British imports in the stated categories of finished goods,—even such safeguard as may be afforded by purely revenue duties. But as though that was not enough, Government are now contemplating additional burdens on the Indian industry even before it has had time to struggle into existence, and to secure an entrenched position against its chief competitor.

Sacrificing Indian Industry

The analogy of the sugar or the match excise, left upon India as a gruesome legacy by her last Finance Minister, offers every ground for apprehending that the steel industry, too, will be handicapped in the interests and for the benefit of its British competitor. Even though the Indian steel interests have not done anything to displease or go counter to the Powers-that-be; even though they seem to be willing to fall in with any suggestion for cartellisation with the powerful British steel combines, the Government of India are apparently anxious to provide an effective check upon this industry, so as to prevent what *they* or their masters from "Home" might consider an unduly rapid development. Hence, there is nothing surprising or incredible in the fact, however atrocious it may seem to Indian industry, that Government have included in the Steel Protection Bill provisions for an excise duty on the Indian manufacture.

A Serious Danger

The Indian steel industry is yet far, far, below the legitimate level of its just ambitions; and until that level is reached, it would be unfair to it, and a breach of the promise Government have given in this behalf, if, at this stage of its development, it is to be handicapped by a substantial excise. For, the present output of the TISCO is some half million tons of steel per annum, while the steel consumption of India was, at the peak, some one million and a half tons per annum in round terms. There is thus a reasonable margin for the expansion of the Indian industry,—to double its present output,—until which has been accomplished any suggestion to handicap it must be resented as an attack upon the just ambitions of India for industrial development sufficient at least to satisfy its own internal needs. Moreover, there is a serious danger that this proposal will prove of disproportionate harm to the smaller steel plants, which the Tariff Board themselves report are growing up all over the country; and the competition with which obliges the TISCO to keep its prices reasonably low. Not only will these struggling small ventures be hard hit by such a policy, but the latter will also prevent the establishment of new plants, —such, for instance, as the Bhadravati works may well aspire to develop into,—for the manufacture of steel goods. In these circumstances, it is impossible for the Assembly to adopt such proposals and we trust Government, realising the trend of public opinion in the country, will refrain from such short-sighted and suicidal attempts at preventing the rapid growth of the Indian Iron and Steel Industry.

Forgetting Himself

Discussing the Home Member's behaviour towards M.L.A.'s during the present session, a writer in "Roy's Weekly" suggests that Sir Harry Haig, now the Governor-Designate of the United Provinces, has changed. Sir Harry, in actual fact, has done worse. He has lost some sense of proportion also. The present Government's view of obligations towards the public and its "representatives" is naturally and inevitably very peculiar. But in dealing with the question of the Red Shirts Sir Harry has outdone himself. He has changed the language of his astounding allegation against Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He, however, insists that there is sufficient evidence to justify his imprisonment, but coolly dismisses every challenge to prosecute him by saying that "Government don't consider it suitable."

Sir Harry says that Government regard the Red Shirt Organisation not as a Terrorist but as a Revolutionary Organisation "the object of which was to drive the Britishers out of India by force." To prove this, he has been able, during all these long years of vigilant watch, to find two specific instances, one of murder, the other of attempted murder. The Red Shirts may have had nothing to do with it, but since Sir Harry says so, it must be so! The logic is peculiar and yet characteristic. Many murders and murderous outrages have been committed in Bengal. Sir Harry might as well cite at least a few, if not all, of them, and attribute them to Congressmen.

But where Sir Harry Haig has so thoroughly outdone himself as to take even the breath of his worst critics away is his cheap and outrageous attack on Mahatma Gandhi:

"Sir Abdur Rahim: Did not Mahatma Gandhi, the Apostle of Non-Violence, accept the Red Shirts as part of the Congress?

Sir Harry Hang: That may be so because the Red Shirts were useful to the Congress at that time.

In that one sentence Sir Harry Haig has has made a triple insinuation against Mahatma Gandhi's honour as a man of truth, his 'bona fides' as a political leader and his integrity as the Apostle of Non-Violence. And yet India's 'representatives' received this attack against one of the noblest of men without protest. We are not surprised at that. But we are certainly surprised at Sir Harry Haig completely forgetting himself.

Bankrupt Or Mad?

London was the scene of aerial manouvres the other day. The theoretical results are instructive. Out of 39 "raids," 33 were intercepted, the other six presumably doing their work freely. "London," we are told, "was considerably damaged" by the attacking planes. The official report is worth quoting: "3 squadrons of 36 machines eluded the defenders, and bombed the Air Ministry last evening from a height of 6,000 feet while the stores depot at Kidbroke, and the West India Docks were also bombed without interception." We have no doubt that all this will be used to strengthen the campaign in favour of more armaments both for aerial attack and defence.

And we have no doubt that the other aspect of it will be ignored. Yet it is literally horrible. In actual war and given the death dealing and widely devastating bombs with which aeroplanes will be equipped, 36 machines in six raids can raze the whole of London to the ground a dozen times. One shudders to contemplate the meaning of it in terms of life and property. Yet the race for aerial armaments has almost begun, it will inevitably lead to war and in case of war every Capital concerned will be entirely at the mercy of a stray aeroplane or so. If these aerial manoeuvres that are periodically undertaken by all the important Powers, teach any lesson it is this that within a few weeks of a war Civilisation will be reduced to a heap of ruins. This they seek to avoid by bringing the catastrophe nearer and making it more thoroughly destructive. "International" statemanship has not only gone bankrupt. It is also running mad.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Practical And Constructive Proposal To Implement Lahore Resolution

(By M. ASAF ALI)

I.

There appears to be a great deal of nebulous thinking about the Constituent Assembly which the Working Committee's resolution contemplates. While many persons whose minds are filled with the White Paper and the Communal Award are so engrossed in the maze of details of these documents and consider them of such imperative and immediate importance that they cannot divest themselves of their pet aversions to contemplate the true significance of a Constituent Assembly, there are many more whose political vision is so cramped that they find it impossible to envisage the accredited and truly elected representatives of the millions, meeting in an Assembly recognised by the Government to frame a constitution under which the masses may live and attain their appointed destiny.

Practical And Constructive.

Even some of the politicians appear to be sceptical, and regard the demand for a Constituent Assembly more of the texture of dreams than a practical and constructive proposal, which should be considered a live and immediate issue. Fifteen years ago when the Congress declared the National Demand for "Swaraj" many were inclined to treat it in a similar manner and ten years ago when the demand for a Round Table Conference to settle a Swaraj Constitution was advanced by the Swarajists in the Imperial Council itself, all the anti-national forces combined to laugh it out. Only four years ago, the Lahore Congress declared that Purna Swaraj was the goal of the country and many were found who would not hesitate to ridicule it. But, to-day not one person can be found in the Congress and very few outside it, who would dare to question the sanctity of the Lahore declaration by which Purna Swaraj has been recognised to be the ultimate goal of India's political journey. The demand for convening a Constituent Assembly simply implements the Lahore Resolution, and serves as a sign-post pointing to the road by which the goal of Purna Swaraj may be reached. In spite of the doubts and fears of sceptics and timid politicians it is the most logical and constitutional demand based on the undeniable principle of self-determination. All these years all political parties have claimed to speak on behalf and in the interests of the masses without possessing any delegated authority from the masses to speak in their name.

The Constituent Assembly.

The Congress has been the only political organisation which has justifiably claimed to speak in the name of the country. But, even the Congress cannot be said to derive its authority from an electorate recognised by the Government. Those who were sum-

(Contined on Page 8)

HELP CONGRESS SESSION

The Congress Reception Committee has done well to make it clear to the Bombay public that the election of the Executive Council and office-bearers by the Reception Committee members so far enlisted does not mean that the enrolment of members of the Committee has automatically come to an end. Such enrolment, the public is now assured, will go on till the commencement of the Congress session in the fourth week of the month of October or a little earlier, if the Executive Council finds it necessary. The public is also assured that the Reception Committee members will not have to pay any extra charge for admission to the Congress session and will be given a prominent place at the session. Even, apart from these considerations of convenience, the Reception Committee members and volunteers contribute not a little to the success of the session. It, therefore, behoves the citizens of Bombay to enlist themselves as such members or volunteers without any delay, and also to contribute generously to the funds in aid of the Congress session.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATIVE COLONIES :

The Success Of Industrial Colonies In Switzerland & America Holds Out A Hope For A Remedy In India Against Unemployment

(By Capt. J. W. PETAVEL, Late Lecturer on Poverty Problem, Calcutta University)

I

Is there some law of compensation that makes the bright dawn proverbially follow the darkest hour? At all events in these days of gloom and almost of despair, those who have eyes to see discern on the horizon the signs of what bids fair to be the brightest hopes for India's progress and for true human welfare. Already those signs are leading some to act.

Facts are what we all want in the domain of sociology. We have now seen the governments of three vastly different countries of the United States, of Switzerland and of Russia drawing attention to different ways in which we might use the colossal productive power, progress has given us for the good of the masses, to enable people always to save themselves from want, instead of leaving it entirely for the various trading classes to use in the great uncertainty of private enterprise. It is the wonderful variety of the ways that gives us hope.

Switzerland's Example

Switzerland's example is the most immediately illuminating for India and indeed for all countries, viewed now in the light of other examples we have now had. The Swiss have illustrated practically the simple mathematical fact that owing to the enormously multiplied productive power of organized labour, well-equipped little communities of only a few hundred people, are now able to produce the principal necessaries of life for themselves, and can very easily produce a great surplus above what they require for their members' maintenance. It is the surplus that is important; the fact that we might now have a labour colony organization that people would work in for a time to accumulate a little capital to start in life in the way they fancied. This kind of colony would be, not a blind alley for the hopeless, but a bridge of fortune for the ambitious. The Swiss have proved also that, owing to our wonderful progress in labour simplifying machinery this city of refuge and bridge of fortune would be for all even including the most unskilled. Then the face of our civilization would be changed, an era of hope and mercy would have dawned on our mechanicalised civilization. Plainly, all this is only what colossal productive power ought naturally to give us and no more than it ought to give, it is the natural remedy it offers for its faults.

Calcutta University's Lead

But then why have we only one example to point to of such a labour colony? That is the great question to answer.

To cut a long and dismal story short, people have said hitherto that to carry out the plan for all would present so many practical difficulties that we might just as well think of establishing socialism. All have been waiting for someone else to give some more practical examples.

But there was an eminent Indian, the late Justice Sir Asutosh Mookerjee, who seized the facts of the wonderful situation. For him there was no arguing and waiting. The call was to apply quickly to our mass-producing civilization the "first-aid" it needed the colony solution. He saw it was of special hopefulness for India; an immediate solution for her problems both of unemployment and illiteracy. He saw in the Swiss example a signal for a great patriotic effort to attain the most worthy object any great effort could ever have in view. Launching the University of which he was Vice-Chancellor into action that was written about in every part of the world, and described as "perhaps without a parallel in the annals of any learned body,"—he had well over 10,000 books, booklets and pamphlets issued from that University, calling attention to the situation, and the great duty of all people of education. These publications he widely distributed throughout India and the world, with printed letters from the University. The special emphasis of the Calcutta University publications was on the fact that, whatever may be the case for other countries, the remedy of which the Swiss had given such a brilliant first illustration was fraught with the brightest hopes for India. But death cut him down in the midst of his great work, and there followed, alas! a time when India was among the crowd of those who were waiting for someone else to act.

American Example

But now a clarion call has sounded. America has given the lead, and on a truly American scale. Some gallant pioneers in that country, working under conditions entirely different from the Swiss, have given, in the Llano

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

LANCASHIRE'S ONLY CHANCE.

Even the "Times" recognises that constitutional safeguards have their limitations and that some of these may be mere paper safeguards. This is particularly true of the purchase of British goods by Indians, for no safeguards can compel India to buy such goods. Lord Willingdon himself is reported to have recently remarked in England that, "any attempt to take away from India the rights that are hers under what has been called the Fiscal Convention would sacrifice the goodwill of all the best opinion in India, apart from whatever effect it might have on the extremist section." This is very mildly put, and if the new Constitution does nothing more than continue the present "convention," it will be worth little and will not satisfy even the Moderates. As for the suggestion of the "Times" that "Lancashire's real safeguard lies in an active policy of co-operation and goodwill," it is sound as a general proposition and may be helpful to Lancashire till India succeeds in her object of being quite self-sufficient in respect of her cloth requirements.

WAR DECLARED!

The young Marquis of Dufferin has solemnly declared war on the Diehards. The patience of the supporters of White Paper has reached breaking point. They have "suffered too long in silence" and now they threaten reprisals. We wish we could be thrilled, but we are not even amused. The fact is that both the Imperialist groups have been equally active. If the Diehards have succeeded better it is because the average imperialist likes his domination over this country plain instead of being padded with subtleties designed primarily and mainly to gull the people of India. Sir John Thompson himself admitted it in so many words by urging that Governments in India and best informed people in England supported the White Paper. They naturally do since they know well what the White Paper really is. The noble Marquis, incidentally, protested that the Diehard campaign had not been altogether scrupulous in method. We quite believe him. But what about the White Paper policy from the point of view of India?

AT IT AGAIN.

Doctor Dollfuss is at it again. It is implicit in the nature of dictatorship that those who are not for it should be suppressed. That being so, the process of suppression is continuous. Doctor Dollfuss or rather his virtual master Major Fey—is not the gallant Major "the Secretary of State for Security?"—has discovered a Socialist anti-Government plot about which, of course, "the greatest secrecy is being observed," and for which about a thousand persons will have been "summarily tried," some of them will be conveniently sent to the gallows, and the rest to concentration camps which are concomitants of dictatorship and have come to possess the status of a sacred institution.

CLEVER MOVE.

But the Austrian Fascists are trying to do it rather cleverly. The Secretary of State for Security dealing in a statement with the recent bomb outrage declares that "the political boundary between the Nazis, Socialists and Communists has become vague," and asserts that they all have combined to work under the inspiration of Munich. Safe under the protectorship of Signor Mussolini, Major Fey is now taking advantage also of world opinion to do a bit of further heresy hunting by bracketing all heretics with the Nazis.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Indian Shipping

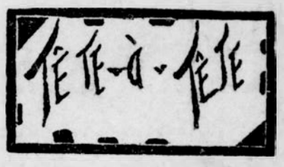
"The Government of India have so far refused to act in accordance with Indian public opinion which has demanded the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian-owned ships. Such reservation, we have been told, is racial in character. The result has been that the British shipping industry has not hesitated to carry on a cut-throat competition by reducing freights, and the Indian shipping industry has had consequently to suffer. It will be remembered that in the Council of State a resolution was moved not long ago demanding that preference should be given to Indian mercantile marine in the matter of carrying mails, but nothing has come out of that suggestion although the Government promised to consider the question. Now that Great Britain has abandoned the policy of neutrality in the matter of helping her own industry, it is to be hoped that the Government of India will realise their duty and afford every possible encouragement to the Indian industry.—"Hindu."

Vindicated

The acquittal of Mr. B. G. Horniman in the criminal case in which he was charged by the Bombay police, with gambling, along with a very large number of people, once again reveals how men dressed in brief little authority in this country can be a source of danger to the public safety as well as to the safety of the individuals whose names they happen to record on their black register. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, who watched the police witnesses wince helplessly under the severe cross-examination of Mr. Horniman who conducted his defence himself, passed severe strictures against them for their disrespectful treatment of a reputed journalist. The acquittal of Mr. Horniman is a vindication of the rights of journalists, who have to discharge a sacred duty to the public irrespective of consequances and penalties. It shows what a perilously narrow margin divides the liberty of the press from the autocracy of the police.—"Swarajya."

"Constitutional Necessity"

Whatever may be some of the excesses alleged against the rank and file of the Red Shirts, for which they have suffered tremendously, as the Congress has now completely abandoned civil disobedience and is organising all its activity in a constitutional way, the Red Shirts, too, will do likewise advised by their leader, if released. The release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan should, in the eyes of the Government itself, be considered a constitutional necessity with a view to enable him to follow the Congress and Gandhist policy in his province. Let us hope that the release of the Khan Saheb is now only a matter of a few days and that he will be soon restored to his friends, relatives and country.—"Sind Observer."



The Music and Entertainment Sub-Committee of the Congress Reception Committee is meeting this evening at 6-30 p.m.

Quite the most suitable hour. We hope the proceedings will be open at least to the representatives of the Press.

* * * *

"Naini Tal had 63.49 inches of rainfall on Monday morning since the commencement of the year."

Anticipatory tears; but a little too early even though the Governor-Designate is Sir Harry Haig.

* * * *

We don't see why so much fuss is made over what is accusingly described as "racial discrimination" in the Allahabad Civil Hospital. Where is the harm if Indians are carefully kept away from European and "genuine Anglo-Indian" patients?

By the way what is "genuine Anglo-Indian"?

* * * *

His Highness the Aga Khan and Pandit Malaviya (with men like Bhai Parmananda and Moulvi Shafi Daudi thrown in) have come together on the Zanzibar question and are going great guns as the saying is.

We feel gratified at the readiness with which they have united to protect Indian honour from being humiliated abroad, a readiness which can only find its match in the readiness with which they invariably continue to "disunite" in the matter of protecting India from humiliation at home and "Home."

* * * *

"MOCK AIR RAIDS ON LONDON"

When made in right earnest, they would be shock Air Raids. Only there wouldn't be any official reports, for readers, writers printers would all have vanished into thick air.

* * * *

"The House of Commons by 232 votes to 53 passed the third reading of the cattle Bill."

The report doesn't, however, say whether the Tory herd rushed into the Ayes lobby thinking that the Bill had something to do with them.

* * * *

A Hindu-Sikh deputation from Kapurthala is to go to Europe to meet the Maharaja.

Well, if they must meet His Highness, they are doing public finance a service by going to Paris themselves.

* * * *

Bulgaria, says a Moscow cable, has notified to the Soviet that she has decided to resume diplomatic relations, which have not existed between them since the War.

This decision calls for a fitting and appreciative recognition on the part of the Soviet. They ought to send Dimitrov as Ambassador to represent his new country in the old one.

* * * *

The news makes one think of how times have changed. Turkey helped in the meeting of Russian and Bulgarian Delegation and the negotiations took place in Istambul. And yet twenty years ago, Bulgaria was the protege of Czarist Russia mainly with the object of kicking the Turk out of Istambul and Europe!

How times change. (Here please add and read some apt Latin tag).

* * * *

"Rain and sun alternated tantalisingly at Leeds this morning when the Test Match, entered on its last day."

The rain finally won, the sun retiring frowning darkly.

* * * *

Cricket enthusiasts were glum and one Yorkshire man remarked. "We've come to see t'funeral."

Which they did.

* * * *

"Your husband has a new suit."

"No he hasn't."

"Well, something's different."

"It's a new husband."

M.Ps. Question Conduct Of Mr. S. K. Sinha

Request For Searching Inquiry Made In House Of Commons

Alleged Terrorising And Bullying Of Witnesses By Calcutta C. P. M.

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. R. Hall Caine (Con) asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare was aware of the many serious complaints made against the unfair decisions of Mr. S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, such as the bullying of witnesses, the unfair treatment of counsel, resulting in many applications for the transference of cases to another court.

Mr. Hall Caine requested a searching inquiry without the least possible delay in the interests of British subjects residing within Mr. Sinha's jurisdiction.

Mr. E. Doran (Con) asked whether Sir Samuel Hoare's attention had been called to the case in the Calcutta High Court, E. N. King versus King Emperor, and the counsel's allegation of the terrorising and bullying of witnesses and requested a full inquiry.

Col. J. C. Wedgwood (Ind) asked Sir S. Hoare whether his attention had been directed to the charge, proved false, which had been made by Mr. Sinha against Mr. H. K. Hales M. P. a charge for which on appeal to the Calcutta High Court, the Magistrate was severely censured by the High Court judges.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether an inquiry would be made into the Magistrate's conduct.

Replying Mr. R. A. Butler said he had seen the Press reports that the findings of Mr. Sinha in the case mentioned by Col. Wedgwood were criticised by the Calcutta High Court.

He had no information as regards the complaints in Mr. Hall Caine's question. The question whether it was a case for inquiry, was a matter for consideration by the Bengal Government.

Col. Wedgwood asked: "Are Magistrates entitled to make serious charges against the Members of the House of Commons with impunity, particularly when the charges are proved to be entirely unfounded?"

Mr. Butler replied that he had only seen the Press report, and if Col. Wedgwood desired he would ask for a report from India. He added, "Naturally, I congratulate Mr. Hales on the results of his appeal."

Replying to Mr. Doran, Mr. Butler said, he had no information and promised to inquire into the matter.——Reuter.

More Terrible Disaster To Poland Than War

Grim Reports Are Coming In From Flood-Stricken Districts

WARSAW, July 25.

The cessation of torrential rains in South Warsaw saved Sandomierz and Tulawy districts from further disaster.

The water is draining back to the Vistula, enabling the 10,000 inhabitants to clamber from the roofs of their houses, where they had been marooned for 24 hours.

GRIM REPORTS.

White the loss of life is variously estimated from two to three hundred, grim reports are coming in, as for example, that 20 children and a teacher were swirled away while at their lessons; 50 miners entrapped in marble quarries; a priest and an organist drowned in church; five killed by lightning at Jaslo; water submerged the richest agricultural land in Poland.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

It is estimated that £10,000,000 damage has been done.

"This is a more terrible disaster to Poland than the Great War," says the Mayor of Tulawy.——Reuter's Special.

ARREST OF GERMAN IN PARIS

Found With Nazi Propaganda Leaflets

(Special Cable.)

PARIS, July 25.

A Armenian employee of the Foreign Legion was arrested as he was leaving the German vessel "Larache" which was anchored at Port Sale in Morocco. He was found carrying a large bundle of pamphlets containing Herr Hitler's speeches and protests against the Treaty of Versailles in French. The arrested man explained that he was given the pamphlets when he boarded the vessel to obtain news of his country.

INGOTS THROWN IN THE NILE

(Special Cable.)

CAIRO, July 25.

An Armenian employee of the Imperial Airways is alleged to have confessed throwing ingots into the Nile intending to recover them later. Divers will conduct a search later to-day.

SUCCESS OF AIR DEFENCE

Official Narrative Of Attacks On London

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 25.

Considerable success of the defending aeroplanes is chronicled in the official narrative of the last phases of air attacks on London. The narrative shows that while the mist at night prevented the fighters from flying, they enabled the raiders to bomb the Air Ministry, Dagenham, Wormwood, and Scrubbs. On the contrary the fighters in the morning intercepted and most roughly handled the four squadrons of raiders.

CROSSING THE CHANNEL

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 25.

In celebration of the 25th anniversary of Bleriot's first crossing of the Channel, Flight Lieutenant Tyson flew across the Channel and back upside down. Tyson declared that apart from pain in the eyes, there was no discomfort.

BEST MAN FROM SATARA

Soman Enjoys Confidence Of All Parties

BELGAUM, July 25.

Interviewed by a press correspondent regarding Mr. Soman's candidature for the Assembly, Dewan Bahadur Lathe said that no non-Brahmin candidate was contesting and Mr. Soman had the confidence of Congressmen, Non-Brahmins and Liberals. He, therefore, strongly hoped that Mr. Soman would be supported by all progressive voters and felt sure tha Mr. Soman would be the best representative of Satara.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Wood Beats Crawford

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 25.

At Wimbledon, the match between Wood and Crawford, which was abandoned yesterday, continued to-day and ended in a victory for Wood, 6-3, 9-7, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2.

Crawford was infinitely better at the opening with stroke variation and placing to corners and sidelines with a precision which completely non-plussed Wood who made a most ragged start. Wood began to fight back in the fourth set. The third game went to nine deuces on own service. In the desperate last set Wood, playing a champion-like game, beat Crawford with the most accurate low shots.

DOCTOR'S BAN ON PATAUDI'S PLAY

LONDON, July 25.

The Nawab of Pataudi announces that his doctor has advised him not to play in first-class cricket this season owing to nerve strain.—Reuter's Special.

SUB-TENANT SENTENCED

For Assaulting Tenant With Iron Rod

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 25.

The Resident Magistrate of Kurla convicted yesterday Josep Enoch Wainwright an Anglo-Indian of Vikhroli, on two charges of assault on Subbarao and his father Apparao with iron rods on the afternoon of February 25 last, and sentenced him to seven days' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 80 in the aggregate or in default one month and twenty days' further imprisonment. The Court ordered that Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 be paid to son and father respectively as compensation if fine be recovered.

Evidence showed that the relations had been strained because the complainant got an ejectment order from the Thana Court against the accused, who was a sub-tenant.

EXCISE DUTY OF RS 4 PER TON ON ALL STEEL INGOTS

(Continued from page 1.)

cise duty on steel ingots plus Rs 32 per ton.

3 Galvanised Non-British— 1 1/3 times excise duty plus Rs. 40 per ton.

B FABRICATED UNGALVANISED

1 British—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs. 12 per ton.

2 Non-British—1½ times excise duty plus Rs. 44 per ton.

British, or Non-British—1½ times excise duty on steel ingots plus Rs. 40 per ton.

Clause No. 10 of the Bill repeals Sub-Section 3 of Section 2 of the Steel Industry Protection Act, 1927.

Section No. 8 prescribes imprisonment extending to 6 months or extending to Rs. 2,000, or both, as punishment for evasion of duty.—United Press.

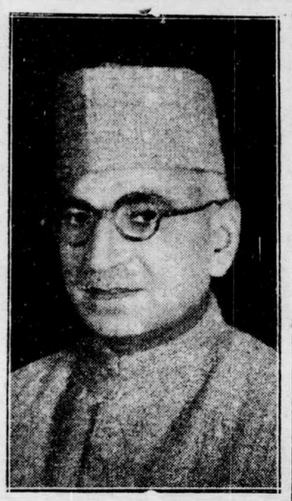
SOUVENIR OF CONGRESS JUBILEE

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Sardar Sardul Singh Kaveeshar has just given to the press his book "Non-Violent Non-Co-operation" on which he was engaged for the last half year or so, though some of its early parts were written as far back as 1925.

The book is a critical study of the Indian National Movement since the advent of Gandhiji in the field of Indian politics. It deals with the Non-Cooperation movement from 1920 to 1934, from the Calcutta Congress special session which passed the non-co-operation resolution to the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Patna suspending the civil disobedience movement.

The book will form one of the souvenirs of the golden Jubilee of the Congress.—A. P.



Dr. Saif-ud-din Kitchlew, who is observing fast for one week from 23 July.

CONGRESS LEADERS FOR BENARES

Brisk Preparation For Holding Working Committee Meeting

BENARES, July 25.

Mr. Rajagoplachari is reaching here on Friday morning from Howrah. Babu Rajendra Prasad, Messrs. Shrikrishna Singh, Mathura Prasad, Jayramdas Daulatram and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj are reaching here either on Thursday or Friday morning.

The Parliamentary Board consists of 21 members. Of these Mr. Aney, Maulana Azad and Mr. K. F. Nariman are members of the Working Committee. 33 members of the Central Board of Harijan Sewak Sangh from different parts are expected to attend the meeting at Benares on July 28 and 29. Six members have made personal arrangements for boarding and lodging while the rest will be provided at Kashi Vidyapith or near about.

The Gandhi Reception Committee members are busy making arrangements which is nearing completion. The Vidyapitha buildings where Gandhiji and the party stay are being fitted with electric light.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S WIRE TO SECRETARY

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has received a telegram from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel stating:—

"Feeling better. Leaving Wednesday Calcutta Mail alighting Mogal Sarai about mid-night."—A. P.

BHULABHAI FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai has wired to Dr. Bidhan Roy from Vizagapatam stating that he is arriving at Calcutta by the Madras Mail on Thursday morning.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari also arrives here by the same train from Madras, and both will start to Benares on Thursday evening accompanied by Doctor Bidhan Roy, who attends the meeting of the Trustees of the Swaraj Bhawan to be held at Benares on Friday morning.—United Press.

Wardha Congressmen Close Up Their Ranks

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, July 24.

A compromise has been arrived at between the two rival Congress parties here. Nearly 1000 members have been enrolled till now.

TWO YOUNGMEN MISSING

Drowning Tragedy Near Sukkur

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, July 25.

While swimming last evening at Sukkur in the Indus a party was dragged away by the terrific force of current.

According to further particulars, it is learnt the party carried by current consisted of 15 people out of whom four were rescued by a boat while the remaining 11 were driven towards the barrage gates where they clung for protection. They were taken out with the help of ropes from the bridge. Some of them became unconscious through sheer exhaustion. Two young men are however missing and are feared to have been drowned.

M. L. As WAIT ON SIR FAZLI

Discuss Zanzibar Legislation Against Indians

SIMLA, July 25.

The efforts of Assembly members to get.. anti-Indian Legislation in Zanzibar repealed reached a further stage this afternoon when telegrams were received from Pundit Malaviya by party leaders and other prominent members of the Assembly advising them to lead a deputation to the Viceroy to represent to him the grievances of Indians in Zanzibar.

Accordingly members interested saw Sir Fazli Hussain to-day to obtain facts on which to base their representation. Mr. Bajpai, Secretary of the Department concerned, was also present. The members of the Assembly were informed that efforts were being made to stay the operation of the legislation.

They pressed on Sir Fazli Hussain the appointment of an officer of the Government of India with overseas experience to inquire into the grievances of Indians on the spot. Sir Fazli Hussain promised sympathetic consi-

NOTHING TO ADD

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons Mr. Herbert Williams raised the question of allegations against Mr. Sinha. Mr. Butler said that he had nothing to add to the replies given yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

SIMLA'S INTEREST IN W. C. MEETING

SIMLA, July 25.

Increasing interest is being taken here as the day for the final sitting of the Congress Working Committee is approaching.

Messrs S. C. Mitra, Amarnath Dutt, Jog and Lahiri Choudhury have left for Benares to-day to meet the Congress leaders.

They are expected to be back here on July 30.—United Press.

FINANCE MEMBER'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 25.

The "United Press" understands that the sudden visit of the Finance Member to Calcutta was in connection with the allocation of the Jute Duty and development of the Bengal Salt Industry.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

IRISH ISSUE IN LORDS.

LONDON July 25.

The House of Lords debated on the Irish Free State particular attention being devoted to De Valera's recent statements in the Dail that the Free State determined not to observe the treaty or any obligations with Britain.

Parliamentary discussions, replied Lord Hailsham, were not calculated to effect a peaceful settlement possible. The United Kingdom considered that it had an unanswerable case and was willing to submit it to any impartial Imperial tribunal.

As regards McDermott's letter, in the press, Lord Hailsham reiterated the declaration of the Imperial Conference in 1926 relating to the autonomous status within the Empire. But Government could not accept the unilateral repudiation.—Reuter.

LAHORE, July 25.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar left for Benares by to-night's Calcutta mail to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting.—United Press.

DURHAM vs. AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON July 25.

Durham versus Australians at Sunderland was played in glorious weather before ten-thousand spectators.

Durham 73 all out. Fleetwood-Smith 7 wickets for 21.

Australians 210 for 3 (Bromley 97)—Reuter.

(Special Cable)

LONDON, July 25.

At the Wimbledon Davis Cup interzone final, America beat Australia by 3 matches to 2 and now meets Great Britain in the challenge round beginning at Wimbledon on 28th instant.

Results:—Crawford (Australia beat Wood 7-5, 6-4, 1-6 and 9-7.

Lott and Stoefen (America) beat Crawford and Quist 6-4, 6-4, 2-6, and 6-4.

Wood vs. Crawford.

Shields beat McGrath 6-4, 6-2, and 6-4.

Draft Report Of Select Committee

WILL BE IN GOVERNMENT'S HANDS IN OCTOBER

King To Mention About Bill In Opening Speech: Second Reading Before X'mas?

LONDON, July 24.

A meeting of the Select Committee is expected to be held in September for the purpose of approving the draft report. In that event the Government will study the report in the early part of October as soon as received.

The report will be also printed and circulated to Members of Parliament in preparation for the reassembly of Parliament in the second half of October.

The Bill will be mentioned in the King's Speech at the opening of the new session about the beginning of November, and as cabled it is hoped to obtain the second reading before Christmas.—Reuter.

MARSHAL LYAUTEY RALLIES

PARIS, July 24.

An improvement, which his entourage describe as miraculous, has occurred in the condition of Marshal Lyautey, who was earlier reported to be sinking.

He dictated two letters and signed them with his own hand.—Reuter.

SELECT COMMITTEE PRAISED AT BANQUET

LONDON, July 24

A refusal to be drawn into "indiscretions" with regard to the work of the Select Committee was jocularly expressed by the Marquis of Linlithgow at a reception in honour of members of the Select Committee given by the East India Association.

The Marquis of Linlithgow paid a tribute to the Association's work in instructing the people of Britain with regard to the formidable problems confronting India, and creating sympathy and understanding between the two countries.

The work of the Association was also commended by the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharao of Cutch, the former emphasising the essential unity of the world, and the hopes that the changes to be introduced in India would enable Indians to contribute materially to the progress of mankind generally.—Reuter's Special.

Welcome Him With Affection & Honour

Pt. Malaviya's Call To Benares

BENARES, July 25.

"Among the entire body of 250 millions and more followers of Hindu Dharma Mahatma Gandhi stands above all others in the enjoyment of fame and honour," says Pandit Malaviya in the course of a statement urging the Benares public to welcome Gandhiji in a befitting manner. Pandit Malaviya points out that Harijans are part and parcel of the Hindu community and followers of Sanatan Dharma and the Vedas and the Puranas bear witness to it and point out the way for their uplift. According to the Shastras it is the duty of Sanatana Dharmists to improve the social and economic condition of the Harijans. During the last 14 years.

RIGHTS OF HARIJANS.

Mahatma Gandhi has particularly drawn the attention of the Hindu community to the need of improving their condition and keeping them within the Hindufold. He undertook a memorable fast at the risk of his life and got the Government decision regarding them changed. He has undertaken a year's tour for them. Mahatma Gandhi and learned exponents of Sanatan Dharma agree in desiring that the habits of cleanliness and Sadachar should be promoted among Harijans. They should have full freedom to move on public roads, use public wells and attend public schools.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

As regards temple entry Pandit Malaviya says that wherever it can be managed and the authorities of temples give their consent to it Harijans should be allowed to have darshan of the deity by going to the door of the inner shrine. Both Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya agree in the view that no one should attempt to enter a temple by force against the wish of the authorities of the temple.

NOT THROUGH LEGISLATION.

As regards he Temple Entry Bills Gandhiji is of opinion that they should be passed with the vote of a majority of the Hindu members of the Assembly. Pandit Malaviya is of opinion that no Bill relating to temple entry should be passed by the Assembly. Whatever reform is desired should be brought about from within in accordance with the opinion of pious men versed in the Shastras and by educating public opinion in the community relating to it.

Pandit Malaviya goes on to say:—

WELCOME HIM WITH AFFECTION.

"On this question and on several social and political questions also I have differed from Mahatma Gandhi" Notwithstanding this, owing to the purity of his character, his asceticism and pure patriotism, I have always honoured him. In my opinion, where we differ from Gandhiji we ought to express our diffrence with courtesy and love, but with firmness and we should try to persuade him to that view which we hold to be correct. But despite difference on these points, we should remember that Gandhiji is a great well-wisher of the country and the Hindu Community also. We ought to welcome such a high soul with affection and honour."

"SANATANISTS" CONDEMNED.

Proceeding Pandia Malaviya expresses strong disapproval of the action of some socalled Sanatan Dharmis who offered obstruction in some places to Gandhiji and particularly condemns the attack on his car. Such an action he declares has injured the fair name of Sanatan Dharma.—A. P.

CONGRESS WILL WIN HANDS DOWN

BOMBAY, July 25.

Relating to the Assembly elections from Bombay Dr. Deshmukh, the Bombay Congress Nominee, interviewed by the "United Press" said:—

"Whoever the Candidate in Bombay, the Congress will win hands down.

"Considering the part played by Indian women in the national movement, it is up to the Congress to see that only women should be sent to the Assembly from all parts of India. You know they have rejected separate electorates for themselves.

From national point of view there is also another advantage. It will inspire confidence in minority communities, such as, Mahomedans, Sikhs, etc.—United Press.

TRROPS OCCUPY IN CHANCELLERIE

PARIS, July 25.

A report from Vienna states that the Chancellerie is occupied by a strong detachment of Heimwehr troops.—Reuter.

NAZIS CAPTURE AUSTRIAN CABINET

NEW YORK, July 25.

It is reported, Austrian Nazis have captured the Cabinet.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

CANBERRA, July 24.

The Australian Budget shows a revenue of £73,942,000 and expenditure of £72,640,000. British goods benefit by nearly £500,000 from the primage concessions in return for abandoning the original restriction proposals on Australian meat.

Defence expenditure has increased by £1,000,000 and all emergency cuts and pensions have been abolished, but there is no reduction in taxation.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I agree with Mr. Daruvala, Advocate, whose letter is published in your columns, on the desirability of giving religious instruction in schools. All controversial religious dogmas should be avoided. Only those religious truths should be inculated as are common to all religions. In this connection an eminent writer says:—

"All that great saints....have said of the necessity of piety, of the excellency of virtue, of their duty to God, of the emptiness of riches,....all the maxims of the wisest of philosophers, should constitute the common lessons of instruction for youthful minds... Religious education should have no other end but to teach youth how to think and judge and act and live according to the strictest laws of religion. In all schools, teaching youth to begin their lives in the spirit of religion, in such severity of behaviour, such abstinence, sobriety, humility and devotion as religion requires, should not only be more but a hundred times more regarded than any or all things else....."—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Tramway Track

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Complaints have frequently appeared in the Press regarding the state of the tramway tracks, and in spite of them the condition of these tracks is as bad as ever.

The state of the track from Bhendy Bazaar to Dongri Street is notorious. That road was recently repaired by the Municipality, but loose metal on the tram track has spoilt it completely. So are Victoria Garden Road; Bhendy Bazaar Road, Babula Tank Road (especially near the J. J. Hospital where it is excavated all over), Grant Road, Bellasis Road (near Messrs Kemp and Co., it is in a chronic state), Clare Road, Mazagaon Road, and Custom House Road. This means nearly all over Bombay. There must be something very wrong with the method the Tramways Company adopts to keep its tracks in order. I think it is really due to the slovenly manner the work is done and the poor materials used. The Bombay public have been very patient with the Tramways Company; but I think it is time it wakes up to its obligation to keep the road in proper order.—Yours, etc.,

A MOTORIST.

Students And Socialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will you allow us, the undersigned, who, please note are all students, to correct certain misrepresentations that have appeared in your report of the students' meeting called to support the Congress Socialist Party on Tuesday last.

It has been stated in your report that questions were asked with the object of creating confusion rather than obtaining answers. This is nothing short of deliberate destortion by interested parties. We made it quite clear in the beginning when we asked permission for putting questions, which was very reluctantly granted that our questions were put with a view to appreciate the stand taken by the Congress Socialists and to better understand the suitability of their programme of action. If you will examine the questions you will find that they were to the point and arose out the speeches made by the representatives of the Congress Socialist Party. We never created any disturbance while our questions were answered. If there was any disturbance, it was created by others who took advantage of the occasion to indulge in some mischief.

Although none of their answers satisfied us, we refrained from asking further questions and contented by challenging them to a debate, which challenge, we are glad to say, they have accepted. This attitude on our part would convince and satisfy any fair minded person that our intention was a genuine desire to clarify the issue.

In view of all this we fail to understand how your report could assert, as it does, that our aim was to create confusion. To us it is a matter of regret that a representative of an esteemed paper like yours should take unfair advantage of his position in the Press to make party propaganda. Further, it was not at all clear at the end of the meeting whether the resolution was carried or not. Many voted for and many voted against and on either side there were a good few non-students and, therefore, it was not at all clear whether the students as such approved of the resolution. Further, when the poll was demanded it was not granted and the resolution was declared carried without even a proper count being taken. We wonder how such a person ignorant of the very elementary duties of a chairman came to occupy the chair. Perhaps, that is the criterion by which the Congress Socialist Party ought to be judged.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. PITTIE
T. K. CHANDI
ASHOKA MEHTA
RAMESH DESAI.

"Theft Of Ornaments From Convent"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to read the article in your issue of 17th July about the "Theft of ornaments from the Convent." I have to inform you that the alleged thief Mr. Reynolds was arrested under mysterious circumstances on the 25th of June last. He is alleged to have committed suicide by breaking a glass and cutting his own throat. He did cut to an extent but the police caught him at the nick of time and he was taken to the hospital. He was treated and immediately discharged and is now being tried for theft. Most of the ornaments and the precious stones are reported to have been found on his person.—Yours, etc.,

BRO. DOMINIC.

Nova Goa, July 19.

DEMAND FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 6)

moned to the Round Table Conference by the Government no more represented the masses than did the parties to which they belonged. They were condemned by opposing parties as persons who did not possess the necessary credentials. But, the Constituent Assembly, which the Working Committee wants, contemplates a regular electoral machinery created by the Government, through which representatives of the masses may be elected to frame a constitution in consonance with the real interests and aspirations of the country. One can easily envisage an electoral machinery based on the recommendations of the Lothian Committee in the near future for the Provincial Legislatures. If the electorates recommended by the Lothian Committee were doubled, they would include nearly 54 per cent of the adult population of British India. The representatives elected by the people so enfranchised would certainly represent the majority of the adult population and if they met in provincial Constituent Assemblies to frame (1) Provincial Constitutions and (2) to elect delegates for the Federal constituent Assembly, the Constitution so framed should, in the ordinary course be acceptable to the people, because, it would be 'a Constitution based on Self-determination,' which is the inalienable and imprescriptable birth-right of the people. Objections may be raised to such a procedure from two quarters. First, it may be said that the British Government may refuse to recognise the right of India to self-determination and secondly some of the politically minded sections with advanced views may also object to this procedure on the ground that representatives of the masses so elected may not frame a constitution which some of the advanced thinkers may have in view. On closer examination these objections would not stand.

If Govt. Object.

The British Government will be stultifying itself in the eyes of the entire world, and will be setting at naught all constitutional precedents by adopting such an attitude and whatever else they may or may not do, they cannot afford to fly in the face of the opinion of the world, which in relation to them means the world of ever-vigilant rival powers. They may hedge, and they may try to hoodwink, but they cannot afford to deny the principles on which civilised governments of the world are founded. One has only to look at the history of the constitutions of the various dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations to be convinced that similar procedure has been followed before and there is absolutely nothing unconstitutional in our demand for a Constituent Assembly. It is true that those who claim to speak in the name of the masses to-day without the requisite authority may find themselves in a minority in a Constituent Assembly of this character, but no possible objection can be conceived to a demand which rests on the bed-rock of Self-determination. A constitution so framed may not be an ideal constitution, but once the principle is understood and conceded no power on earth can prevent the development of an ideal constitution in accordance with the political training of the people and the growing desire for a better constitution. Those who take the view that men are made for constitutions and not constitutions for men, seem to fly in the face of history. Nations change their constitutions in accordance with their needs and requirements from time to time and there is no reason why India cannot do so according to her capacity and desire. In fact, even the recent history of India of the last 25 years is witness to the changes which the growing aspirations of the people have compelled the authorities to make in the constitution of India. By attempting to prevent the consummation of so eminently constitutional a demand on behalf of the people of India, the British Government may temporarily gain a respite, but they cannot postpone the ultimate realisation of the will of the people for long.

'Left' Objections.

As regards the objection from the other quarter, all that one can say is that either the claim that the masses should speak through their own representatives and live under a constitution acceptable to them is genuine or it is not. If it is genuine, you cannot both assert this right and at the same time entertain fears and doubts when the exercise of that right is insisted upon. You cannot both awaken in the people the consciousness of this right and then try to postpone the exercise of that right for fear that the results may not be to your liking. By doing so, you only expose yourself to the charge that by speaking in the name of the masses, you really want power for yourself; and the cries of "Sovereignty of the People," and "All power to the People" are a mere pretence intended to deceive the people in supporting you without allowing them to use the power which is undeniably their birth-right, in the manner in which it may please them. One need say no more about the objection raised on this ground. It is certainly possible for some of the advanced thinkers to suggest that so long as an alien Government is in power, the machinery which they may create for recording the votes of the people and ascertaining their desires through their representatives, must necessarily be prejudicial to the free expression of the will of the people. But this contention is obviously based on want of confidence and a crushing sense of inferiority. And further, the only alternative according to those who think along these lines would be a revolution which must first eliminate the alien government and pull down the entire constitutional structure of to-day and re-build on its debris an entirely new structure of society and a new constitution. Instances of such revolutions in history are not wanting. But history has yet to record a revolution of this character which has not derived its success from an organised army whether with or without blood-shed. In India, such a contingency appears to be infinitely more remote than the materialisation of a Constituent Assembly of the Working Committee's conception. If the latter is a vision of Utopians the former is very much more truly so. The latter, at least, has some constitutional precedents, with which we shall deal later on.

Bai Ratanbai F. Pavri Girls' High School—an institution where no fees are charged for tuition and books and meals are su pplied free.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Kindergarten Apparatus

Messrs. Hariprasad Bhagirath (Kalbadevi Road, Bombay) have published an interesting Chart of the Indian alphabet and a Kindergarten box of coloured wooden pieces with a guide-book of Hindi and English alphabets and numerical figures, both prepared by the Saral Vidya Works, Jodhpur, founded by Babu Narsinglal Chowhan. Fourteen principal scripts of India are included in the Chart, facilitating a comparison of their alphabets. Given the coloured wooden pieces in the Kindergarten box and the accompanying guide-book ("Varnamala-Shikshak") of coloured letters, a child would be found easily learning to build up the letters of the alphabet, while it simultaneously derives pleasure from the game. The device shows considerable ingenuity and reflects credit on the inventor, Babu Narsinglal. The price of the box is annas 8, and that of the Chart annas 2 only. Both can be had from Messrs. Hariprasad Bhagirath Ltd., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, local agents of the Saral Vidya Works.

Profiteering In Schools

There is a great dissatisfaction among some parents and guardians of the children on account of the profiteering business resorted to by authorities of certain schools in Bombay. Not only do these schools charge rather high fees to show that they are meant for members of "higher" classes but they also sell books to the students at higher prices than any firm of book-sellers in the city would do. At times they send to parents and guardians bills of the books supplied but refuse even to give the list of the books they have supplied stating that it is not their practice to do so! This raises another question, whether the school authorities should sell books to the students at higher rates than those prevailing in the market.

Theosophists Welcome Their Chief

Arundale Envisages Glorious Future For T. S.

Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, was the guest of honour at a meeting held at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, on Wednesday evening, when he was presented with an address of welcome, by the Bombay Theosophical Federation.

Another address was presented to him by the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists.

The Blavatsky Lodge was crowded to overflowing by the Theosophists in the city, who were present to hear their President speak on "The Future of the Theosophical Society."

Before the proceedings commenced, Miss Khorshed Minocher-Homji, entertained the audience for a few minutes with her rendering of the famous song "Vande Matharam," in a new style.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, President of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, read the address, and presented it in a beautiful silver casket to Dr. Arundale.

THEOSOPHISTS ADDRESS

The following Address was presented to Dr George Arundale President of the Theosophical Society, on Wednesday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge:—

To

Dr. GEORGE S. ARUNDALE, M.A., LL.B., F.R. Hist. S. D.,Litt,, President, Theosophical Society.

"Dear and revered Brother,

"We, the members of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, heartily welcome you in our midst on this your first visit to Bombay, after having been elected to the high and noble office of the President of the Theosophical Society throughout the world—an office so magnificently filled, for over twenty-five years, by the unique personality of our late revered Chief and ever beloved mother, Dr. Annie Besant; and our pleasure in doing so is all the greater, in as much as the building, where we are gathered, is itself a monument to your inspiration and enthusiasm. In offering you, her beloved son and ever loyal follower, our hearty co-operation, our love and our devotion, we feel that we are honouring her sacred memory.

"Your noble life of self-sacrifice from early youth, your splendid Theosophical work—educational, political, social and other work, your splendid equipment, your loving kindness, your bubbling enthusiasm, your great sense of humour, your marvellous powers of organisation, your indomitable will and steadfast devotion to duty, done in many parts of the world, give us a great promise of a bright and glorious future for the Theosophical Society.

"We fervently hope that our movement may steadily increase in honour and dignity and earn respectful consideration from the outer world. We also welcome in our midst your devoted wife and helpmate, Shrimati Rukmini, and wish that in all your work for many years to come, you may continue to have her wise comradeship and unique strength We pray that the Elder Brothers who are the Real Founders of the T S., and our True Guides, may keep you at the helm of our Society for many years, to guide it unerringly along the lines best suited to its needs, in Their name and for Their service, and to give to the world the glorious treasures which we have inherited in such rich abundance."

ANOTHER ADDRESS.

Mr. Jal M. Minocher-Homji General Secretary of the All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, then read the address on behalf of the Young Theosophists, which was printed on silk.

The address said, "Our joy increases manifold by the fact that Shrimati Rukmini Devi now the co-sharer in your great work, is the beloved President of our Federation. With two such devoted leaders at the helm, we look forward to an era of more earnest service and a more intense search for the Great, the Beautiful and the True.

"Under the aegis of our great departed chief, you have served the Youth of India as few others have done. You have inspired us, guided us, encouraged us, fought our battles and shared our joys and sorrows ever since your glorious days as the Principal of the Benares Hindu College. You have made our cause your own and we are sure that whatever onerous tasks may occupy your attention, our cause will still retain its affectionate hold in your heart. Youth is impetuous and daring, and strives for the ideal, caring little for obstacles that beset its path. We may not have the wisdom that comes of maturity and we may falter or fail. But in you, we have found that rare quality of tolerance that is characteristic of true greatness and nobility. You have given us that deep sympathy and that rare understanding which very few could make it possible in these days of struggle and lack of sympathy."

DR. ARUNDALE'S REPLY.

Dr. Arundale replying to the addresses said that he was overwhelmed with the generous love and happy anticipation that had been showered on him by the Bombay Theosophists and that he would try to carry on the work of the Society and try and maintain the prestige of the Society during his term of office.

Referring to the late Dr. Annie Besant, he observed that she was his guru, friend elder brother and General.

Speaking on "The Future of the Theosophical Society," Dr. Arundale said that the future of the Society would be governed as it had been done in the past on three principles namely, (1) that the Society was founded by the masters of wisdom, (2) belief in Universal Brotherhood and (3) Courageous quest after truth untrammelled by public opinion or orthodoxy. According to the speaker, the Society wanted everyone to feel dissatisfied with ignorance and should be eager for knowledge so that eventually, one can easily pass from complete ignorance to knowledge.

After the Doctor was profusely garlanded on behalf of several Theosophical institutions, the meeting terminated.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale are leaving Bombay for Chicago on Thursday morning.

How He Was "Conquered" By Dr. Besant

Dr. Arundale's Glowing Tribute To His Illustrious Predecessor

Dr. George Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society and Mrs. Rukmani Arundale were entertained at a luncheon party at the Hotel Majestic on Wednesday afternoon, by Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

There was a cosmopolitan gathering at the party consisting of among others Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Hussienally Rahimtoola, Mr. V N Chandavarker, Mr. K F Nariman, Mr. S A Brelvi, Mr B G Horniman, Mr. Fells, Seth Mawji Govindji, Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. J K Mehta, Mr. Raymond, Mr. Govindlal, Mr. Kanji, Dwarkadas, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. L R Tairsee, Dr. Deshmukh, Mr. Vaikunth Mehta, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Miss Manibenn Patel, Mr. R. R. Bakhle.

IN DR. BESANT'S SHOES.

After a delicious lunch, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas rose to propose the health of the honoured guests. In the course of his speech he said that he was not out to inflict a long speech on his guests. He was glad that so many of them had responded to his invitation to honour Dr. Arundale, the New President of the Theosophical Society. The speaker had known Dr. Arundale and Mrs. Arundale for the last 20 years and it was a matter of pride for the speaker that the Doctor had stepped into the shoes of one of the greatest personalities of the age, the late Dr. Annie Besant. He wanted to assure Dr. Arundale that every lover of humanity would support him in his heavy work.

MESSAGE OF HOPE.

Continuing, the host said, that the greatest problems that were facing the different nations of the world had one and the same origin. The pursuit of grabbing at power, possession of property and exploitation had resulted in untold misery to a very large section of humanity. To such suffering humanity, Dr. Annie Besant brought a new message of hope. She had a special message to India. She believed that India, if she realised her potentialities could guide the world towards happiness. He was sure that every lover of humanity would extend his support to Dr. Arundale, who through the Theosophical Society was out to bring peace and happiness to suffering humanity.

HOW HE WAS "CONQUERED"

Dr. George Arundale in replying to the toast said that he was astonished in the morning when he was informed that he would have to attend luncheon party in his honour as he had not yet done anything to deserve such an honour, excepting that he had stepped into the shoes of a very great predecessor. The doctor informed the party present as to how, when he was yet a student, he went to a lecture by Dr. Annie Besant at Queen's Hall in London and was conquered. "She came, I saw and she conquered" said the doctor. For the last thirty years he had been working with the great personality Dr. Besant as he felt it a great happiness to follow and serve her. She was a great soldier, a warrior and sphere-head for many causes. She was such a great personality that she aroused devotion and interest in the work that she had undertaken. She had worked selflessly for alleviating the sufferings of humanity.

She gave herself entirely for any cause that she championed. The speaker was stepping into the shoes of such a great personality and felt that the shoes were very large for him. He said that he would try to be worthy of the honour that was conferred on him

PRESTIGE OF T. S.

He would do his best to maintain the prestige of the great society. The aim of the society was to bring solidarity amongst the people of divergent views and faiths with a view to getting at truth and exchanging truth, thus getting nearer to happiness.

The speaker said that he had been a Home Ruler and had worked for the attainment of India's Home Rule and in a way was also a State Prisoner. He believed in India attaining her rightful place among the Commonwealth of Nations. He promised to try and bring home to the Westerners, during his tour, that the peace of the world depended on India attaining her rightful place in the near future.

The Luncheon Party of the day was not and could not be in his honour as he had done nothing to deserve it. It is in honour and to the memory of the great personality, the late Dr. Besant. If after seven years of office as President of the society, he did do something to deserve such an honour, he would certainly attend a Luncheon Party which would be held in his honour.

After exchange of greetings, the party dispersed.

New President Of Theosophical Society And Wife Arrive En Route To America

Dr. George Arundale, the successor of the late Dr. Annie Besant as president of the Theosophical Society and Mrs. Rukmani Arundale, arrived in Bombay from Madras by the Madras Express, on Wednesday morning.

They were met at the Victoria Terminus by many friends, admirers and Theosophists. Prominent among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr and Mrs. M. T. Vyas, Mr F J Ginwalla, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Seth Mawji Govindji.

Dr. and Mrs. Arundale were profusely garlanded on alighting from the train and later drove to the New Era School, where they will be staying as guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Vyas, Principal of the School.

Separate Bombay From Presidency

Citizens Most Heavily Taxed In India

Corporation Refers Question To Sub Committee

Should Bombay City be separated from the Bombay Presidency?

Then again, what Time is more convenient for Bombay? Bombay Time or Standard Time?

The first question has been referred to the Revenue, Law and General Purposes Committee by the Municipal Corporation of Wednesday while the other question remains undecided as the debate over it was not over when the House adjourned for the day:

CITY V. PRESIDENCY.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved: "That in view of the fact that the citizens of Bombay have been heavily taxed and are unable to bear the heavy burden of the expenditure of administration of the rest of the Presidency which has been put upon them from time to time and as the City of Bombay actually forms an Island separate from the mainland, the Corporation are of opinion that the administration of the City of Bombay should be separated from the rest of the Presidency.

That the Law and Revenue Committee be requested to make a report.

RULED IN ORDER.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin raised a point of order that the question of separation of Bombay did not lie within the province of Bombay Corporation while Mr. Govindlal Shivlal opined that it was a mere suggestion of the Corporation which the Government may take for what it was worth.

The Mayor ruled the proposition in order.

HIGHEST IN INDIA.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram said, as far as Bombay was concerned the incidence of taxation was the highest in India. Bombay alone contributed to the provincial exchequer Rs. 34 crores a year. In land revenue, Bombay contributed Rs. 12,39,000. Excise over a crore of rupees while in Income Tax it paid Rs. 2,45,00,000 out of a total Rs. 2,79,00,000. He therefore thought that if Bombay was separated from the rest of the presidency, it would get considerable relief.

SIMILAR DEMANDS.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal opposed the proposition and said if Bombay was separated, there would be similar demands from other cities and there would be hundred separations. If Bombay contributed more towards taxation it was become, it was an industrial city.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi also opposed on principle and said Port Trust, Railways and cotton industry had contributed to the prosperity of Bombay and it was not possible to separate it from the rest of the presidency.

Mr. H. A. Lalji supported the proposition and said Bombay paid four times more than any city in India.

Mr. Balubhai T Desai opposed the proposition. The question being put to vote was carried.

BATTLE OF THE CLOCKS.

Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy then moved that the Corporation are of opinion that Standard Time be henceforth adopted for all municipal purposes. That the Commissioner be requested to set all Municipal Clocks to Standard Time.

Sir Byramjee assured the House that he did not mean to open up old sores The question of Standard Time was an old one, and the first time it was mooted by Sir James Fergusson in 1883. As he did not consult public opinion at that time, the Municipal Corporation and even the High Court judges took umbrage. Then it was said that as the late Sir P. M. Mehta had fought for Bombay Time, and out of respect for him, it should be continued. Sir Byramjee said, if the late Sir P. M. Mehta was alive, he would have voted for Standard Time now. Then there was a prejudice, because Lord Curzon introduced the Standard Time, The prejudice was caused as he called Indians liars in 1905. Sir Byramjee said, Lord Curzon had nothing to do with the changing of the time. If they turned the old records they would find that it was Royal Society of England who had conceived the idea of standard time and Lord Curzon had only asked for opinion from the provincial Governments. There was also a bias against standard time as astrologers observed Bombay Time. Sir Byramjee assured the House that astrologers had already pointed out that they had nothing to do with the Bombay Time.

CONVENIENT AND PRACTICAL.

Mr. Govindlal Shivlal seconded the proposition and said France, Germany and Italy had their own standard time. Standard time was convenient and practical. The Congress House and even temples had standard time.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh opposed the proposition and said real Standard Time was meridian time. He did not believe in astrology as he considered it fake and bunkum. But as Calcutta and Madras had their own local time, he thought, Bombay should have its own local time which was Bombay Time.

At this stage as it was past 5 p.m. (B.T.) the Mayor adjourned further discussion to Monday next.

Baroda.—The Baroda Municipality has undergone a radical change because of the recent decision of the Government to divide the city into six wards and to appoint special officers to look after the wide and varied needs of the public. The order will come in force from August 1, 1934.—United Press.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.

Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

A group of members of the Social Service League, Bombay, visited the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Orphanage at Matunga on Sunday last. Photo shows the visitors with some of the members of the staff of the Orphanage.

SARDAR INVITES HARDIKAR

Relief To Karwar Peasants

From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, July 24.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, has invited Sjt. Divakar, Sjt. Karmarkar and Dr. Hardikar to see him at Bombay in connection with the relief to he peasants of Karwar district who lost their all in the last no-tax campaign.

Messrs. Divakar, Karmarkar and Dr. Hardikar left Dharwar for Bombay on Monday.

Mr. Karmarkar was busy at Siddapur in collecting statistics and making enquiries about the loss incurred by the no-taxers. It may be remembered that a committee was appointed by the K. P. C. C. Council to collect statistics of loss and suggest measures of relief required for the no-taxers. The Committee is now working at Siddapur. Mr. Hanamantrao Koujalgi a member of this committee is collecting information and he is touring the Taluka on foot visiting various villages.

CAWNPORE STUDENTS' PURSE TO GANDHIJI

"He Was Himself A Student Every Minute", Says Mahatma

CAWNPORE, July 24.

The Cawnpore students presented an address of welcome to Mahatmaji this evening at Queen's Park with a purse of Rs. 511-2-3.

Mahatmaji replying said that the purse was too small for the Cawnpore students who gave him Rs. 1,500 during his last visit. But still he thanked them because they wanted to serve the Harijans. He did not expect the students to give up their studies but only the service similar to what they did when their parents fell ill and they had to attend upon them while carrying on their studies. He said he was himself a student as he was learning something or other every minute of his life.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

He appealed to the students that they could remove many grievances of the Harijans. If they could not do anything else thay could surely put on khadi and serve the Harijans as most part of money paid for khadi goes to them.

Then he received the sweepers' address. They had detailed all their grievances therein.

Replying he said he regarded himself as a sweeper. He cleaned latrines like them. There was no lowness in this work. Mother always does the same work for her children. She does not become an untouchable. Similarly nurses always do such service and they are respected. Untouchability could not be removed by anybody but the students. Human beings and specially the Hindus might forsake the Harijans but God would not.

He agreed with the demands of the sweepers but asked them to be clean and to give up dirty habits. He contradicted the press report that he said the sweepers should not go on strike. What he said was that they should not go on strike unless their grounds were reasonable. Striking was their right but only when it was rightly utilised.

REFERENCE TO G. S. VIDYARTHI.

In the morning Mahatmaji performed the opening ceremony of Tilak Memorial Hall and made a touching reference to the late Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi at whose residence he stayed when he first visited Cawnpore. Here he was introduced to Lokmanya Tilak who, he said, would remain immortal even after Swaraj was won and their efforts for political freedom were forgotten.

Mahatmaji after that had some talk with a Sanatanist named Kailash of Etawa Bazar.

In the evening he attended a meeting of Provincial Harijan Board when the report of the Board was read.

After that he paid a visit to Sarafa which had been nicely decorated. Veda mantras were recited. A purse containing Rs. 1,100 and silver dishes and a portrait of his in silver frame were presented to him.—United Press.

Khoja Murder Trial Sensation

A. J. Commissioner Who Retried Case Orders Another Retrial Alleging Miscarriage Of Justice

(From Our Correspondent).

KARACHI, July 25.

The Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Sind, was crowded this morning, when Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, Additional Judicial Commissioner, delivered judgment in the re-trial of the case wherein three accused were sentenced to death and three others to transportation for life on a charge of decoying and murdering two young Khoja brothers.

The Judge ordered the case to be again retired and directed that as there was no Judge available in the Judicial Commissioner's Court (all the four judges having already heard the case) it should be tried in the nearest court, and that was Hyderabad Sind.

"MISCARRIAGE JUSTICE."

The Jude opined there has been miscarriage of justice by not furnishing accused with copies of the police diary.

It will be recalled the case was first tried by Mr. Dadiba C. Mehta Addittional Judicial Commissioner, for seven weeks and accused were unanimously found guilty by jury when the above sentences were passed.

An appeal was preferred against this judgment and it was heard by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Rupchand Bilaram Additional Judicial Commissioner, who ordered a retrial. The prosecution story in the case is that owing to trade rivalry the accused formed a conspiracy and hatched a murder plot, and on false pretence enticed the deceased to an unfrequented place behind Karachi prison where they were brutally done to death. The deceased brothers' bodies were traced one week after murder.

NO RELEASE OF ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

(Continued from page 12.)

Shirts would continue their dangerous activities in the same way?

Sir Harry Haig:—In view of their past activities the Government don't think it safe to release him now.

Sir Abdur Rahim:—Did not Mahatma Gandhi, the Apostle of Non-violence accept the Red Shirts as part of the Congress?

Sir Harry Haig:—That may be so because the Red Shirts were useful to the Congress at that time.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai added that the question of rural indebtedness was discussed at the economic conference in April last. The diversity of agricultural conditions was so great, both in respect of land tenures and the general economic status that the legislative measures to afford relief must be primarily provincial.

COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.

Sir James Grigg told Mr. Lalchand Navalrai that the number of counterfeit rupees had increased substantially between 1928 and 1930. The total for 1933 was slightly higher than the totals for 1930 and 1932 but lower than 1931.

The Government do not consider it desirable to issue rupee notes so long as India has a large surplus holding of silver.

The measures for the suppression of counterfeiting is engaging the attention of the Government.

R. B. PATIL'S AMENDMENT.

When the second reading of the Bengal Anti-Terrorist Bill was taken up, Rao Bahadur Patil moved an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to three years more only.

The motion was lost by 57 to 23 votes The House adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE COLONIES

(Continued from page 6.)

Colony in Louisiana, another brilliant example of how labour saving and labour simplifying methods can be used by community organizations to prevent unmerited poverty. So impressive has their success been that it has led to a bill, the "United Communities" Bill, having been placed before the American Senate, for the solution on that plan of the whole problem of "the unemployed citizens of the United States."

The Swiss and the American pioneers unite in emphasising the fact that the great Indian has indeed won immortality by his "action without a parallel," and that he was absolutely right in saying that India has every facility to solve her problems in this way and to give the world a great lead. Clarions may sound, and the deaf sleep on, but the quick hear.

The most prominent citizen of one of India's greatest cities, on whom the mantle of Sir Asutosh has fallen, has promised splendid help to those who will join in a useful pioneer effort for educational colonies on the lines of the Swiss one. The plan will be further described in a future article. We shall state here only that the proposed colony will be a grouping of people carrying on industries, or following occupations of their own, but co-operating in an educational scheme on the lines contemplated by Sir Asutosh. The pioneers will have every help to dispose advantageously of good products. They will also have every technical assistance to enable them quickly to attain efficiency. Preference generally will be given to those who, capable of utilising the advantages that will be given to them, will bring their own little capital, or at least some of it. But people are wanted for the pioneering who can see great facts and can be inspired by them, and will realise that they will be taking part in a work of infinite hopefulness for the world, for their country and for themselves.

(To Be Continued)

Income Tax & Super Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No 22997.

B. L. THOSAR.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

Fixed Deposits

CANARA BANK LTD.

Estd.: 1906.

Notice of Maturity

We oftentimes forget such small matters as the maturity date of our Fixed Deposits and like to be reminded of it.

The CANARA BANK sends a memory tickler ten to fifteen days before your deposit falls due and thus saves you worry and probable loss of interest.

This is one of the many small services that the CANARA BANK renders to its depositors.

PAID UP CAPITAL.. 3,30,900. RESERVES ..... 4,44,647.

DEPOSITS ..... 57,67,040.

BOMBAY, 1, COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

OFFICES AT MANGALORE, CALICUT, COCHIN, ERNAKULAM, ALLEPPEY, BANGALORE, CHICKMAGALUR, Etc., Etc.

WE SPECIALISE IN BANKERS' ACCOUNTS.

DEPOSIT RATES UP TO 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

How Tonsils were Cured

My wife was suffering from the enlargement of tonsils for which I sought Dr. Tandon's advice. I am pleased to state that he cured her tonsils without operation for which I thank Dr TANDON very much. (Sd) KOOVERJI KESHAVJI, Cotton Merchant, Muland, Dist. Thana.

In case of utter despair or Surgical Advice Consult Dr. TANDON, from 1 to 7-30 p.m. at 199 Hornby Rd., Opp. Taraporevala, Bombay, Phone 20379.

For **Health & Vitality**

USE

OKASA

The timely use of OKASA preserves your energies and restores lost vitality by supplying the necessary food to the glands and nerves as shown in the figure.

Remarkable are the effects of this unique preparation. It is a pity to suffer even a day longer when OKASA can restore your lost vitality and put the whole machinery of your body into perfect order.

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE ACTION OF OKASA

SEND AT ONCE FOR OKASA ALONG WITH HIGHLY INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE.

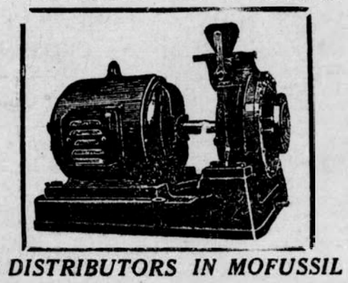
Price Rs. 10|- per box of 100 Tablets.
Postage & Packing free from:—

OKASA CO., BERLIN (INDIA), LTD., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Post Box 396, BOMBAY.

OK. No. 131

RELIABLE—LASTING—EFFICIENT

MOTORS & PUMPS



WANTED DISTRIBUTORS IN MOFUSSIL TOWNS

KAYCEE & CO. LTD.

KC KAYCEE LAHORE-BOMBAY-CALCUTTA-MADRAS. KC KAYCEE

Bombay Office:—Ajam Buildings, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SAFEGUARD YOURSELF AND BE HAPPY
Accounts of women and children are welcomed at the Central Bank of India, Ltd.
Safeguard the future of your family by opening Saving accounts and buying Cash Certificates.
Inquire about our Insurance Scheme—it is for your benefit.
The Central Bank of India Ltd.
Head Office:- BOMBAY.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Managing Director.

BRYTOL METAL POLISH LIQUID & PASTE

REPLACES A LONG FELT WANT

Brightens all Metal Wares.

LILY CHEMICAL WORKS,

CALCUTTA

Mangaldas Market, Bombay 2.

Latest Commercial News

New York Cotton Prices Unchanged

UNSETTLED WEATHER CONDITIONS IN WESTERN BELT

Steady Tone In Gold And Silver But Wheat Quiet

TIN VERY FIRM BUT RUBBER, JUTE AND LINSEED STEADY

BOMBAY, July 25.

On Wednesday, Crossrates moved within a narrow range.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Weather conditions in the western belt was a potent factor in the New York cotton market and the undertone was steady on account of local and outside buying. Fluctuations were however erratic.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD.

London gold price improved slightly but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT AND OATS QUIET.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat prices ruled quiet on some selling pressure and profit-taking. Chicago oats and rye also ruled quiet.

TIN FIRM AND RUBBER STEADY.

Tin was very firm. Jute, rubber and linseed ruled steady.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES VERY FIRM.

The London Stock Exchange ruled quiet and irregular. Giltedged securities were very firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 25.

Previous closing	12.76
To-day's opening	12.75
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	12.76
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 213
April-May	Rs. 223

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 25.

Previous closing	6.71
To-day's opening	6.67
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	6.69
Difference	—.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 25.

Unsettled weather conditions in the western belt continued to be a potent factor in the erratic tendency in the cotton market to-day which opened with October at 12.75 with a decline of 1 point from the previous closing. Prices early advanced on local and outside buying influenced by the damage in drought sections October gradually rising to 12.86 but the market later reacted on realising and profittaking. The undertone was steady.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed unchanged at 12.76.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 25.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October	(12.84/12.82) 12.76/12.75
December	(12.96/12.93) 12.88/12.87
January	(12.98/12.97) 12.90/12.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 25.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m

American July	(6.83) 6.73
American October	(6.74) 6.64
Egyptian July	(8.21) 8.19
Egyptian October	(8.37) 8.32

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 25.

10-0 p.m

The New York cotton futures opened 1 point down. The local market was closed to-day at night and there was no business. Broach A-M. was nominally quoted at Rs. 222-8.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd July:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation	1,82,84,86
Reserve coin and bullion.—	
Silver coin in India	84,98,21
Gold bullion in India	41,55,28
Silver bullion in India	13,45,80
Securities (purchase price) in India	30,78,02
Securities (purchase price) in England	12,07,55

Lahore.—The annual report of the land revenue administration of the Punjab for the year ending the 30th September, 1933, shows that 99.3 per cent. of the net recoverable demand of fixed land revenue and 97.7 per cent. of the fluctuating land revenue were recovered.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 25.

Previous closing	5.04 3/8
To-day's opening	5.04 1/8
To-day's closing	5.04

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 25

Previous closing	5.04 5/16
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, July 25.

Previous closing	76.53
To-day's opening	76.53
To-day's closing	76.46
Difference	—.07

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 25.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 504 1/4 which slightly declined to 504 3/16.

The Sterling-dollar crossrate closed at 5.04 1/16.

The Franc opened at 76.53 and declined to 76.46.

The Sterling Franc crossrate closed at 76.46

LONDON SILVER

London, July 25.

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 25.

Gold (£6-17-11) £6-17-11 1/2

BULLION

London, July 25.

Influx (£51000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/4d.) 20 1/4d.
Gold per ounce (6-17-11) £6-17-11 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, July 25.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8) p.c. 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 25.

3-30 p.m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/4)	5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.00)	38.00
Berlin on Bombay (95 1/2)	95 1/2
London on Milan (58.84)	58.75
London on Shanghai (1-4)	1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 25.

There was very little activity in the local silver market to-day and the tendency was dull. Prices opened at Rs. 56/15, 57 and 57/2 and moved within a range of 2 annas. There was no encouragement either from Shanghai or London advices and prices remained quiet at Rs. 57, 57/1 and 57/3.

There was practically no changes in gold prices which opened steady at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/3 and 34/4/9.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 25.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at lower levels than the previous closing October being quoted at 64 1/4 and December at 66 3/4. Business was moderate but due to some selling pressure, prices declined.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 25.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 96 1/8 and Sept. at 98. Despite the bullishness of the world grain situation prices tended to be easy on profittaking and bearish weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 25.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 45 1/4. Lack of speculative interest and easiness of grain markets had a depressing effect on prices.

Rye opened steady at 72 1/4 for July and moved in sympathy with other grain markets.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 25.

Argentine Linseed opened steady with the unchanged rate at 13.95 for September and advanced on general demand following bullish weather reports. September at noon being quoted at 14.00 i.e. a gain of 5 points over the previous closing.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 25.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£230 1/4 buyers £230 3/8 sellers) £233 3/8 buyers £233 1/2 sellers firm.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) unquoted. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/4) £32 to £32 1/4

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (£14 1/4) £14 3/16 sellers

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2

Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2

Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4

Ceylon Pekoe higher ((1-3 3/4) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8) 7 1/16 paid and sellers. Oct-Dec (7 5/16) 7 3/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug (£12 7/16) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug (£12 1/16) £12 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 3/4) £10 5/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 5/16) £10 5/16 sellers

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, July 25.

The following cable information has been received by a prominent firm in Bombay from Liverpool:—

"Wool offered 4,700 bales. Withdrawn 3,000 bales. Fair competition. Prices unchanged but heavy withdrawals owing to high limits."

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Dull And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, July 25.

In sympathy with weak Hessian, Jute Shares opened easy, but towards afternoon, prices steadied up, closing at highest of the day. Coals continued dull and neglected. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous section disclosed no special feature. Rubber shares were more or less enquired for and Securities continued steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/8; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1917/59 99/7 small lot; 4 1/2 per cent loan 1931 100/4 small lot; 5 per cent 1939/44 109/2; 5 per cent 1940/43 110/3; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 110/2; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 104/14.

Bank: Central 29/12 small lot.

Railways: Burdwan Cutwa 84; Sara Serajgunj 93/8; Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light 133.

Cottons: Bengal Nagpore ord 19 small lot; Dunbar ordy 124/8; Elgin Mills ordy 99; New Ring ordy 60 small odd lot.

Coals: Bengal 229; Burrakur 13; New Beerbhoom ordy 13/2; Union 13/8 small lot.

Jutes: Adamjee pref 121/4 small lots; Auckland ord 207; Bally pref 124; Barnagore 143 small lots; Belvedere 352 small lot; Birla pref 109 small lot; Clive ordy 28/6; Howrah 50/1; Hukumchand 14/2; Kamarhatty 521; Kamarhatty pref 131; National 22/14 small lot; Bengal Chemical ordy 297 odd lot; Bengal Telephone old issue 16/6; Bengal Telephone pref 14/6; Dacca Electric 17/4; Indian Iron and Steel 6/6; Indian Standard Wagon ordy 46/12; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 146; Associated Hotels ordy 3; B I. Corporation pref 126; Firpo Ltd. 10/8.

Rubber Shares: Borelli 2 points 05 cts; Kempas 2 points 60 cts; Kundong 2 points 67 1/2 cts; Pajam 2 points 25 cts.

Sugars: Balrampur 14/12 small lot; Cawnpore 30/12; Champaran 21/8; New Savan 12/12; Samastipur 9/10.

Teas: Bishnauth 32/12; Texpore ordy 11/10.

Debentures: 5 1/2 per cent 1956/86 Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 113/8. —A. P.

FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN SECURITIES

ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE INTEREST ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Irregular And Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25.

In the continued absence of speculative interest, investment demand increased for Giltedged securities which further advanced substantially. Other sections were very undecided and irregular, though price movements on the whole were small.

Commodities were lacking in interest apart from tin which improved owing to buying induced by fears that quotas may be reduced. Cotton after weak opening recovered slightly.

Wall Street opened irregular, then turned and further declined.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 25.

3-30 p.m.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 25.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally quiet and irregular. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature and were very firm. Industrials were generally dull.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 1/2) £80 3/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105) £105 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£110 7/8) £111 1/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 1/4) £115 3/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 1/4) £104 5/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/4) dol 8 1/4

International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 5

Musical Industries (26-0) 26-6

Pinchin Johnson (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Defd (35-6) 35-6

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-6

Woolsworth New Ord (101-3) 101-3

Swedish Match (7-3) 7-0

Dunlop Rubber (45-6) 45-0

University Ordinary (20-6) 19-9

Ford Motors (30-9) 30-9

Cables and Wireless (£6 1/2) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9

P and O S N Co. Defd (15-9) 15-9

Distillers (88-0) 87-6

Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0

British Celonese (11-9) 11-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 61-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (46-1 1/2) 45-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (21 1/4) 23 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (4-10 1/2) 4-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, July 24

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal

Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 21 22

Wheat Malwi Rs. 19 20

Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18

Gram Rs. 17 18

Linseed Rs. 24 25

Tuar Rs. 15 16

Jawar Rs. 10 11

Bajara Rs. 12 14

Dhana Rs. 26 34

Ajavan Rs. 17 18

Moog (Green) Rs. 14 16

Moog (Black) Rs. 10 11

Oil cakes Rs. 14 16

Cottonseed Rs. 10 11

Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 76 87

Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 67 76

Local Mills buying. Market declining.

Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10

Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs 11

Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. 7/4

Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs 2/12

Shares:—

100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 28

100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 112

100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 143

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (ord) 110

100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (pref) 102

100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20

100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5

100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 78

100 Binod Mills Ltd 110

50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 50

25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8

25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 1

25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1

25 Bank of Indore Ltd 24

10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 14/8

5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:—

Gold bar per tolas 35/12

Silver per 100 tolas 56/12

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 25.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/8) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93) £93 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115) £115

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 1/2) £99 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (26-10 1/2) 27-6

Empire of India and Ceylon (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2

Douars Tea (60-0) 60-0

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9

Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 24-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (35-3) 35-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 60-7 1/2

Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2

Rio Tintos (17 1/4) 17 1/4

East Rand Proprietary (46-0) 47-0

Rand Mines (137-6) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (34-6) 33-10 1/2

Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-0

Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-10 1/2

Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

Royal Dutch (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 25.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 28 5/8) dol 28 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 5/8) dol 11 1/8

U S Steel Common (dol 30 1/8) dol 35 3/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 83 5/8) dol 83 1/2

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Brighter Aspect

Cawnpore, July 23

The Kanodia Daily Sugar market report states that the market is assuming brighter aspect and is strong for second crushed product. Ruling quotations were as under:—

Rayam No. 1 Rs. 9/3 No. 2 Rs. 8/7

Champaran No. 1 Rs. 8/12 Crushed No. 2 Rs 9/1

Chanpatiya No. 1 Rs. 8/7/6

Narkatiya No. 1 Rs. 8/8

Marhowrah No. 1 Rs. 8/15/9

Pachrukh No. 1 Rs. 8/12 Crushed No. 2 Rs. 9

Pertabpur No. 1 Rs. 8-11-6. Crushed No. 2 Rs. 8/14

New Savah No. 1 Rs. 8/11 No. 2 Rs 8/7

Gaureepur No. 1 Rs. 8/10 Crushed No. 2 Rs. 8/14

Sariyan No. 1 Rs. 9/12

Ghughly No. 1 Rs. 8/12 No. 2 Rs 8/14 Crushed No. 2 Rs. 8/8

Pharenda No. 1 Rs. 8/11

Waltergunj No. 2 Rs. 8/7 Crushed No 2 Rs. 8/10.

Basti No. 1 Rs. 9/1 Crushed No. 2 8/13

Ramkhetan No. 1 Rs 8/11/6 No. 2 Rs. 8/8

Luxmigunj No. 1 Rs 8/11 No. 2 Rs. 8/5/6

Padrauna No. 1 Rs. 8/10 No. 2 Rs 8/3

Diamond No. 1 Rs. 8/12 No. 2 Rs 8/5

Nawabgunj Crushed No. 2 Rs 8/12

Bhatni No. 1 Rs. 8/12 No. 2 Rs. 8/6

Savan Indian No. 1 Rs. 8/11 No. 2 Rs 8/3

Belrampur No. 1 Rs. 8/15

Khadda No. 1 Rs 8/7/6. No. 2 Rs 8/3

Harkwa No. 1 Rs. 8/11

Behta No. 1 Rs. 8/14

Rhotas No. 1 Rs. 9/1/6

Gur Cawnpore Crushed Rs. 9

Above quotations are for 40 seers F O R Mills in Bags weighing 2 1/2 maunds nett.

Baroda.—The Maharaja Mill has gone into liquidation. Five liquidators are appointed for the purpose, their remuneration being fixed at Rs. 5,000.—United Press.

SUSPENSION OF ABDUL MAJID

(Coninued from page 5.)

Office of the Union at Batatawalla Mansion, Lalbaug when Mr. P. B. Kankule presided. Messrs. Alwe, Joshi, Kasle, Desai, Kandalker, Sarang, Pavasker, Amuneker, Brelvi, Jambotker, Vengurleker, Chavan, Wamanrao and several other members were present.

The Managing Committee unanimously resolved to suspend Mr. Abdul Majid, President of the Union and declared that all handbills, paper correspondence issued in the name of the G.K.U. by Mr. Abdul Majid and his party should be considered as illegal and unconstitutional so far the G.K.U. is concerned.

The Committee then strongly criticised the Mill-Owners Wages Scheme and put forth several suggestions to combat the offensive of the mill-owners. A special Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and suggest the measures to strengthen the Union and also to help the enlistment of Union members, which is at present in progress.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON G. K. U. TREASURER

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July

Com. Jayaram Devang, the Treasurer of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), was assaulted this noon at about 11 a.m. by two persons. The assault took place on the DeLisle Road. A police constable who was nearby intervened and arrested the two assailants. The arrested persons were later released on bail.

DOCKERS GREET TAYAB SHEIK

"Prison Has Not Crushed My Spirit", He Tells Workers

A correspondent writes:—

Com. Tayab Sheik the prominent Trade Union leader, who, having undergone two years' of R. I., was released on the 21st instant from the Yeravda Central Prison. He was given a hearty reception at the office of the Bombay Dockworkers' Union, where a large number of the members of the Union as well as the Managing Committee were present.

Com. A. N Sheti, the General Secretary of the Union, while introducing Com. Sheik to those present narrated the services rendered by Sheik to the Trade Union movement in India and to the struggle of the Indian people for Freedom. Com Sheti further described the conditions in which he was kept in prison All throughout he was kept as a "C" Class prisoner, segregated. The release of Com. Sheik would be a great help to the working class of India, as well as to the movement for freedom, although for some time to come he will not be able to do any active work, as he was not in proper physical condition.

Coms. Abdul Majid, V B Karnik, Gafar, Abul Hasan, Hansraj, Aziz and others also spoke on the occasion.

Com. Tayeb Sheik who was requested to address the workers by the Chairman said that, in spite of the sort of treatment meted out to him in prison, his desire and spirit to work for the cause of the oppressed masses of India and for the Indian Trade Union movement remained uncrushed. He further stated that it was not he alone who had been a victim of repression. Thousands of fighters for the National Freedom of India including Com. M N Roy were undergoing imprisonment and sufferings. He said, he did not expect any better treatment. But always he would be at the call and service of the working class and the masses of India.

Com. Sheik was then garlanded by Com. Gafar on behalf of the Dock Workers' Union amongst loud cries of "Inquilab Zindabad", "Workers of the World Unite" and other usual Labour slogans.

The meeting ended with an International Song.

MADRAS LABOUR LEADER IN CITY

Indian Workers Look To Bombay For Lead, He Says

The Secretary of the Young Workers' League writes.—

Mr. Amir Hyder Khan who was sentenced to two years and six months in connection with his activities in starting the Young Workers' League at Madras, and who was one of the 32 accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and was welcomed by the (Red Flag) Girni Kamgar Union and the Young Workers' League at their offices. He was released from the Salem Central Prison on the 20th instant.

Mr. Khan in replying to the welcome stated that he was glad to be amongst them after an absence of 4 years. He said that he started the Y. W. L. Madras as a branch of the League in Bombay. Just as the proletarians of the world were looking to Moscow, workers in India were looking to Bombay workers for lead and guidance.

PROTECTION FOR INDIAN FILMS

Mr. Jadhav Gives Notice Of Important Questions

Mr. B. V. Jadhav, M.L.A., has sent in the following questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly regarding the grievances of the Motion Picture Industry of India:—

Has Government noticed the announcement in the Press that foreign producers of cinefilms are going to dubb their pictures in Indian vernaculars in competition with Indian talkies?

What steps do Government propose to take to safeguard the Indian film industry in the face of this competition?

What consideration have Government given to the suggestion of the Motion Picture Society of India to levy a protective duty of Rs. 3/8 per every foot of foreign film dubbed in Indian vernaculars?

Will Government be pleased to state when they propose to take action on the recommendation of the Indian Cinematograph Committee (vide para 208 page 98 of the report published in the year 1928) to make it "obligatory on all Exhibitors to show at every exhibition a small percentage of educational films" for a period not exceeding 15 minutes and being not less than 10 minutes?

Are Government prepared to consider the inclusion of the motion picture industry of India among the industries that will be treated by the Bureau of Industrial Intelligence and Research attached temporarily to the Indian Stores Department?

J. P. STABBED IN NECK

Pathan Gets 5 Years' Jail For Attempted Murder

Samandar Naju, a Pathan, was sentenced to 5 years' R. I. by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions on the jury finding him guilty of attempting to murder.

On February 24, the complainant Khan Saheb Abdul Quddus, a J.P. and a buffalo contractor, was going past the offices of the P. and Co. when the accused saluted him. The complainant returned the salute, and as he was proceeding further, he was stabbed in the neck by the accused. A chase was given to the accused who, however, kept the crowd at bay by brandishing a knife till he was arrested by a sergeant. The Khan Saheb was treated in the hospital for 12 days for his injuries.

Another Pathan, Sarwadu Mahomedin who was the second accused in this case on the charge of abetting the first accused, was found not guilty by the jury and acquitted.

His lordship complimented Mr. Khairaz, prosecution counsel, for the able manner in which he had conducted the case, and said that his address to the jury was proper, concise and good.

Both the accused were unrepresented by counsel.

12 Gamblers Convicted

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 24.

"Of late gambling is finding favour with many middle-class and low-class people as an easy means of earning, and is responsible for ruination of many well-placed persons. It is a cancer that bring about demoralisation of the society and baffles detection," observed Mr. I. T. Almoula, the subdivisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, this afternoon, in passing deterrent sentences upon twelve accused, who were convicted on charges of keeping common gaming house and found gaming with cards at Kalyan on December 17 last.

FASTING FOR 160 DAYS!

KARACHI, July 25.

According to a local paper a Jain monk who has been fasting in Jodhpur in order to bring about a settlement between two rival monks has completed over 160 days but no settlement has been yet brought about.—A. P.

Nervous Bulls Unload In N. Y. Market

SCATTERED RAIN IN TEXAS AND MORE EXPECTED

Weakness In Securities Helps Decline

TECHNICAL POSITION STRENGTHENING

Bombay, July 25

The New York cotton futures market opened weak on Wednesday on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on Wall Street selling and long liquidation.

Scattered showers in Texas and fears of tropical storm to being gtneral rains induced heavy liquidation. Weakness of Wall Street market also increased selling pressure and bulls are becoming nervous. There is less disposition to buy. The market is preparing for the Bureau report as while scattered showers in Texas are likely to help the cotton crop to some extent, but the recent long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market and we think it sage to buy scale down.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 17 points but there was scattered short covering which improved prices 11 points at noon. This was the highest level of the day as later on there was renewed selling and prices recorded a decline of 17 points from the highest level. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 23 to 26 points Spot cotton prices were reduced by 25 points at 12.85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 23 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices declined 21 points at 12.73c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with October 6.80. There was Continental, London and local selling and the offtake was poor. Long liquidation was offset by straddle buying and trade calling but the market after reacted on poor New York advices and hedge selling. This market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 8 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 7.03d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures were easy and closed at a decline of 8 points. At the close July was quoted 5.23, October 5.17 and January 5.17.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was increased selling in Egyptian cotton which resulted in a decline of 14 to 15 points in Sakels and 11 points in Uppers futures. Spot Sakel cotton prices declined 12 points at 8.41 and Upper spot cotton prices were reduced by 11 points to 7.21d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was again weak on long liquidation. Sakels declined 20 to 18 points while Ashmouni options were 10 to 12 points down.

NO MATERIAL DECLINE

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Fears of good rains in Texas coupled with the weakness of Wall Street and other American markets caused a further decline.

There appears as yet no confirmation of any really beneficial rains in the West and it seems the market is working more on anticipation than realisation of the break in the drought.

We do not look for any material decline and think it a good opportunity to make purchases around this level.

UNSETTLED WEATHER

Messrs, Langley & Co, state:—Nervousness regarding the unsettled weather in the Western Belt was a potent factor for the decline on the cotton market, this combined with the easier technical position following the sharp recovery late on Monday erased the effect of trade buying and the market lost over one doller per bale.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 12.93—06 (11-50 a.m.)
Lowest 12.76—23 (2-58 p.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.80 plus 01 (10-1 a.m.)
Lowest 6.71—08 (2-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool cable:—

Scattered rains Texas fears more following causing liquidation.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York cable:—

Showers West insufficient but helpful Eastern belt fair progress, trade outlook poor may decline further but prefer scale down purchases.

Messrs. Orvis Brothers, New York cable:—

Fear of good rain in Texas and weakness of securities were bearish factors. Weather market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market reacted under profit taking. There is less disposition to buy owing to more favourable weather reports. Temperature is falling.

Liverpool: Dull market with downward trend on pre-Bureau Continental and London liquidation. Sentiment now rather mixed.

New York: Hedging. Spot and Commission house selling on weakness outside markets. Some light rains reported West Texas.

New York: Nervousness of "longs" owing to showers in the South-West. No indication of general rains. Think market is in strong position.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-16 a.m.: Scattered showers Eastern Belt, Amerillo District (North-West Texas.). Excessive heat continues entire belt. Eastern Belt generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

11-33 a.m.: Liverpool declined on London selling.

8-33 p.m.: Awaiting weather developments.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:

Heavy liquidation due weakness in Stocks and fears of tropical disturbance breaking drought, market nervous.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Spot Houses selling, liquidation caused by fear of rain Texas, weakness securities; bulls less confident.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 24.

October 1934	12.76—23
December 1934	12.87—24
January 1935	12.90—26
March 1935	13.02—25
May 1935	13.09—76
Middling Spot	12.85—25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 24.

July 1934	12.60—21
October 1934	12.73—21
December 1934	12.84—23
Middling Spot	12.73—21

NEW YORK.
New York, July 24.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.85
December 1934	12.93
January 1935	12.99
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.92
December 1934	13.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 24.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	4,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 24.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
July 1934	8.21
October 1934	8.34
November 1934	8.37
December 1934	8.41
January 1935	8.44
March 1935	8.48
May 1935	8.53
F. G. F. Spot	8.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 24.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934		6.80—08
August 1934 ..		6.75—08
September 1934 ..		6.73—08
October 1934 ..	6.78	6.71—08
November 1934 ..		6.66—08
December 1934 ..		6.66—08
January 1935 ..	6.72	6.66—08
February 1935 ..		6.66—08
March 1935		6.66—08
April 1935		6.65—08
May 1935		6.65—08
June 1935		6.63—08
Middling Spot ..		7.03—04

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 126 at Cross Rate 5.04 3/8

Bombay-Liverpool:
Broach J/A 212/8 Liverpool July 6.76 Rs. 82 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 222 Liverpool May 1935 6.61 Rs. 65 3/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:
Broach A/M 1935 283 New York May 13.09 Rs. 66 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.04 3/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 25

Following a decline of 23 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 222 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 222/4 on scattered covering. Later on there was increased long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 221-4.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened as expected at a decline of 4 points but in the local market there was increased buying and prices improved to Rs. 222. The market closed to-day at 3 p.m. being "Ashadi Purnima" as under:—

Broach J/A 211/12
Broach A/M 221/8
Oomra D/J 193/12
Bengal D/J 141/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, July 25

		Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G —						
Bengal U P	...	137	133	130	125	
Punjab	...	137	133	130	125	
Rajputana	...	137	133	130	125	
Oomra No. 3		199	196	194	190	...
C P No. 1		211	208	206	202	...
C P No. 2		204	201	199	195	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, July 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	329	279,682
Central India	755	223,793
Barsi and Nagar	99	177,419
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	49,693
Berar	634	455,235
Central Provinces	282	114,215
Total Oomras	2,099	1,300,037
Dholera	235	140,479
N W Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	39	58,257
Sind-Punjab	439	181,221
Broach	278	330,147
Coompta and Dharwar	1,017	69,887
Westerns-Northerns	706	48,403
Cocoanada	...	470
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	413	36,048
Persian	...	1,767
American	...	26,383
Egyptian and American	747	167,580
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	5,973	2,369,896

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 19th July

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	922	368,728
Japan and China	6,311	1,008,592
Coast Ports	...	19,589
Up-country by Rail	...	117,352
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	21,968
Total	7,233	1,536,229

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, July 25.

	Bales.
Khandesh	329
Central India	755
Barsi-Nugger	99
Berar	634
Central Provinces	282
Dhollera	235
Rajputana	39
Sind-Punjab	439
Broach	278
Compta-Dharwar	1,017
Western-Northerns	706
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	413
Egyptians	46
East Africans	701
Total Cotton	5,973
	Cwts.
Wheat	73,190
Linseed	709
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	67
Gingellyseed	277
Poppyseed	263
Groundnuts	2,609
Castorseed	75
Rice	3,858
Myrabollams	238
Mowraseed	7
Gram	1,389
Joowar	424
Barley	204
Bajree	2,918
	Towns
Coal	719

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, July 15

	To-day	Total
Broach J/A	100	600
Bengal July	1,500	8,400
Oomra July	2,000	5,209

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 24.

September	1.72
December	1.78—01
March	1.83—01
May	1.86—02

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 24.

July per bushel	0.96 3/8c.
Sept. per bushel	0.97 5/8c.
Dec. per bushel	0.99 1/4c.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 24-7-34	7701000	8984000
Receipts yesterday 24-7-34	13000	16000
Exports to date 24-7-34	7599000	8431000
Stock at Ports 20-7-34	2465000	3172000
Stock at Interior Towns 20-7-34	1167000	1256000
Stock at Liverpool 20-7-34	980000	805000
Visible Supply 20-7-34	5458000	6690000
Quantity in Sight 20-7-34	12127000	13944000
Quantity out of Sight 20-7-34	13222000	14049000

8-34 Rs. 12 1/2

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 24

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	6
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	12 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd	39
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	47
Consolidated Gas	31
Columbia Gas	10
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telg	35 1/2
Radio Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	22 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	17
Erie R R	12 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	26
Union Pacific R R	109
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr Tobacco B	75
Dupont de Nemours	86
Canadian Pacific	13
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	35 3/4
American Smelting	35
Noranda Mines	41
Int Nickel of Canada	24
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 3/8
Kennecott Copper	19 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	37
International Harvestor	29
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	19
General Motors	28 1/4
Packard Motor	3 1/2
General Electric	18 1/2
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	17 1/2
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	12
Eaton Mfg	15
Chase Bank	25 1/4
National City Bank	24 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	390
Celanese Corp of Amr	21
General Foods	31
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
U S Rubber	13 1/2

Market closed weak after early recovery. Anaconda 11 1/8; U S Steel 35 5/8; G Motors 28; I Nickel 23 7/8; Chase Bank 25 1/4; City Bank 24; Socony 14 1/8; Total business 1 1/2 million.

DAILY WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Local thunder showers.

...Central: Partly cloudy, local thunder showers.

West: Partly cloudy to unsettled, probably thundershowers in West Texas.

Tropical storm, may extend to West Belt and feared to end drought.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 24.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interests' 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 24.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/2.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 24.

Silver—Market business small.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 24.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 23/3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 23/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 26/3.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 24.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4.
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 24

Broach J/A opening 215 1/2; highest 215 1/2; lowest 213 1/2; close 213
Broach A/M 1935 opening 225 1/4; highest 225 1/2; lowest 223; close 223 1/4
Oomra July opening 198 1/2; highest 198 1/2; lowest 196 1/4; close 196 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 197; highest 197; lowest 195 1/4; close 195 1/4
Bengal July opening 134 1/2; highest 134 1/2; lowest 131; close 131
Bengal D/J opening 145; highest 145; lowest 143; close 143.
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 31
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 12 1/2

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations
Bombay, July 25

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Bank selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 572
Banks buying D D 582
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.94 1/4 24th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 25th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 25th instant
Java/London 7.41 1/4 24th instant
London/Paris 76.53 24th instant
London/Belgium 21.57 1/2 24th instant
London/Switzerland 15.47 24th instant
London/Italy 58.84 24th instant
London/Berlin 13.00 24th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 24th instant
London/New York 5.04 5/16 24th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.45 1/4 24th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-10 1/2 23rd instant £6-17-11 24th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 23rd instant 20 1/4 24th instant
Silver London Forward 20 5/16 23rd instant 20 3/8 24th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.40 23rd instant 46.15 24th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 23rd instant 7/8 per cent 24th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 23rd instant 1 1/16 per cent 24th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 24.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. paid and sellers 21/0.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 24.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb. 7-3/16 sellers.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 24.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	33-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	230-1/2

SEEDS.
London, July 24.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-10-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-15-0.
Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 24.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93 1/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	138-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 24.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.00
Amsterdam	7.45-1/2
Brussels	21.57-1/2
Madrid	36.91
Milan	58.84
Berne	15.47 1/4
Paris	76.53
Prague	121.50
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate ..	5.04-5/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 24.

Gold bars Fine per oz. .. £6/17-1

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 22nd July 4,506 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,363,923 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,448,786 bales
Decrease 84,863 bales

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Reports Of Excise Duty On Some Steels Induce Liquidation

MARKET STEADY AT THE DECLINE ON BULL SUPPORT

BOMBAY, July 25

Reports appearing in morning papers regarding imposition of excise duty on certain type of steel produced in this country created some nervousness among share operators and at the opening there was some long liquidation which depressed Tata Steel Defd shares to Rs. 280. At the decline there was active bull support which saved the market from a further fall and prices rallied a little before the close.

The market was open to-day for one hour only and there was restricted business. Hydro Electric, Cement and Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a small change as compared with last closing. General feeling is mixed at the moment awaiting details of the protection Bill on the Steel industry.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 25

Bombay Dyeing 727 30 728
Century 251 252
Central India 215
Colaba 93 95
Kohinoor 143/2
New Great 128 29 130
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 165 63 164
Bundi 32/4 32/2
Indian Cement 407 8 410
Tata Steel Defd 282 80 79 85
Tata Steel Ord 70/8 70/4 70/10 71/4 71/2
Bombay Steam 303 304
Bombay Burma 448 50 449/8
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 1452 55 1457
Tram 145

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, July 25.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	0
500 Bom. Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	729	6
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	252	8
100 Central India	215	0
100 Colaba	95	0
100 Coorla	90	0
100 Crescent	7	4
200 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	85	0
250 Currim	5	0
100 Gokak	139	6
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	117	8
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 K'atau	60	0
100 Kohinoor	144	6
250 Laxmi	702	3
100 Madhowji	10	4
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1307	8
250 Model	56	0
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	128	12
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	270	0
25 Sassoon Silk	30	0
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	75	10
100 Swadeshi	164	6
100 Swan	40	0
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	99	0
25 50 Central	29	2
500 Imp. F. Paid	1361	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	338	12
50-100 India	110	0
5 Union	4	15
CEMENTS.		
100 Bundi	32	4
70 Gwalior	92	0
250 Indian	410	0
10 Katni Def.	1235	0
100 Katni Ord.	344	6
75 Okha	175	10
10 Punjab	21	4
100 Shahabad	354	6
70 United	90	4
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	10
15-71 New India	34	6
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	144	6
1000 Andhra Valley	1460	0
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bom. Tram	145	0
100 Bom. Suburban	146	14
10 Broach	11	0
100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	187	8
100 Surat	171	4
100 Tata Hydro	145	0
1000 Tata Power	1095	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr. Patty	121	0
100 C. Province	89	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87	0
100 Gujrat	71-8	
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	81	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89	0
500 Tapty Valley	772	8
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	18	6
30 Tata Steel Def.	283	12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	71	2
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	182	8
50 Belapur Sugar	208	2
250 Bom. Steam	304	6
125 Bom. Burma	449	6
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150	0
8sh. B B Petrol	2	15 3
50 Bom Telephone	95	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	134	6
100 Ind. Radio Df.	507	3
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490	0
1000 Port Canning	577	8
15 Scindia	9	5
30 Tata Construction	78	2
25 Tata Oil	19	14
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
250 Bom. Steam	304	6
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	82	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	125	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148	12
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13	5
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	136	4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1375	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ pc Tata Steel 2nd	145	12
5½ pc Tata Mill	17	8
7 pc Vishnu	650	9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 25

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/8/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/9/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/2

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/5
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 110/1
5 per cent 1935 103/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110/3
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—Business for the next settlement commenced to-day and prices are quoted 1/2 anna lower.

SHAN EXCHANGE
Shanghai, July 25

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/16
Tone: Quiet

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 25

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. There was a marked absence of any important business in Gold and Silver and prices remained stationary with a narrow trading. Shanghai Exchange on London closed unchanged at 1-4 1/16. Foreign advices were also quiet and local operators are not inclined to increase operations at the moment.

Ready silver	57	0	0
Ashad delivery	57	0	0
Shravan delivery	57	1	0
Ready gold	34	4	0
Ashad delivery	34	4	0
Shravan delivery	34	4	3

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 25

Java ready	13	15	0
S S Himalaya	4	3	9
S S Nizam	4	1	9
S S Arabia	4	0	9
June shipment	4	0	9
July/September shipment	4	0	9
Oct/Dec shipment	4	0	9
African ready	13	15	0
British refined	14	5	0
Kesar Factory	14	13	0
Saraiya	14	13	0
Cawnpore	22	0	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 24.

July per 100 lbs.	62 1/4d.
October per 100 lbs.	65d.
December per 100 lbs.	67 1/2d.
May per 100 lbs.	69 1/4d.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 25

Linseed September	6	13	6
Linseed May	6	10	0
Wheat September	3	15	6
Wheat January	4	4	3
Wheat May	4	5	6

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business. J2

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934

Strike Leaders To Be Tried

Prosecution Under Trades Disputes Act Accounts For Searches

Case That Will Be First Of Its Kind In India

What is the reason of the C. I. D. Raid on the Girni Kamgar Union and other Labour Unions' Offices on Tuesday evening?

Many inferences are made in the public press, one being that the Government intend taking strong action against Labour leaders and the raid was to collect evidence to strengthen their case.

The "Chronicle" is in a position to state that all these conjectures have nothing to do with that raid but it was in connection with a case which will be heard shortly by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Trade Disputes Act and which will be the first of its kind in this country.

It will be recalled that on the 28th January last at the meeting of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference resolutions were passed demanding that grievances should be redressed to by the Millowners. A Council of Action was accordingly appointed to take action in the matter and to organise a general strike if the Mill owners were not agreeable to the demands.

A Joint Strike Committee was appointed to organise the strike. The members of the Joint Strike Committee were drawn from the three different Labour Unions, viz., Girni Kamgar Union, Lal Bawta Union, and Young Workers' League.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan Inspector C.I.D. Labour Branch after receiving sanction from the Government of Bombay presented an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, requesting him to issue a search warrant for the seizure of books etc., from the three aforesaid unions and to issue summons against Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. A. Alwe, Mr. B. V. Karnik, Mr. Randive, Mr. Abdul Gaffur, Mr Joglekar, Mr. Nimbkar and Mr. Bhapankar fo organising the general strike in pursuance of the said resolution of the All India Textile Workers' Union.

They are charged under sections 16 and 17 of the Trade Dispute Act VII of 1929.

The case, it is understood, will come up for hearing on the 8th August.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR ILLEGAL STRIKES

The Trades Disputes Act of 1923 makes the following special provision for illegal strikes and lock-outs:—

16. A strike or a lock-out shall be illegal which—(a) has any object other than the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers or employers locking out are engaged; and

(b) is designed or calculated to inflict severe, general and prolonged hardship upon the community and thereby to compel the Government to take or abstain from taking any particular course of action.

(2) It shall be illegal to commence or continue, or to apply any sums in direct furtherance or support of any such illegal strike or lock-out.

(3) For the purpose of this section—

(a) a trade dispue shall not be deemed to be within a trade or industry unless it is a dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, in that trade or industry, which is connected with the employment or the terms of the employment or non-employment or the terms of the non-employment with the conditions of labour, of persons in that trade or industry;

(b) without prejudice to the generality of the expression "trade or industry," workmen shall be deemed to be within the same trade or industry if their wages or conditions of employment are determined in acordance with agreements made with the same employer or group of employers.

(4) A strike or lock-out shall not be deemed to be calculated to compel the Government unless such compulsion might reasonably be expected as a consequence thereof.

17. (I) If any person declares, instigates, incites others to take part in or otherwise acts in furtherance of, a strike or lock-out which is illegal under the provisions of section 16, he shall be punishable with simple imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both: Provided that no person shall be deemed to have committed an offence under this section by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to acept employment.

(2) No court shall take cognisance of any offence under this section by reason only of his having ceased work or refused to continue to work or to accept employment.

(3) No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class shall try any offence under this section.

TRIBUTE TO CALCUTTA POLICE

Terrorist Conspiracy Of Far-reaching Importance Unearthed

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Reviewing the Report on Police Administration in the town and suburbs of Calcutta for the year 1933 the Governor-in-Council in a resolution states that the year under review had been one of notable success against terrorist organisations and the combined efforts of the Special Branch of Calcutta Police and Intelligence Branch of Bengal Police led to the unearthing of a terrorist conspiracy of far-reaching importance with branches in Bengal, Punjab, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Burma. The quantity of unlicensed fire-arms and explosives seized during the year was unprecedented.

The resolution adds that the prominent part played by women in terrorist conspiracies was illustrated by the seizure of 78 packets of dynamites from one woman and two revolvers and two automatic pistols and 53 rounds of ammunition from the custody of a girl student of a local college.

One of the main sources of the supply of fire-arms to the terrorists in recent years had been seamen smugglers and the detective staff of Port Police succeeded in seizing a large number of arms and ammunition and arresting terrorists and revolutionaries attempting to procure such arms and ammunition.

Concluding it pays tribute to the police for the conspicuous service rendered by them.—A.P.

Dr. George S. Arundale, President, Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, President, All-India Federation of Young Theosophists, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday by the Madras Express and were received by prominent local Theosophists, including Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas (centre: in Gandhi cap).

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN INDIA & JAPAN

Full Text Of Convention And Protocol Laid On Assembly Table

SIMLA, July 25.

Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, laid to-day on the table of the Assembly full text of the Convention and Protocol regarding the Commercial relations between India and Japan which was the result of Indo-Japanese negotiations. The treaty has been recently signed in London:—

His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Emperor of India and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to facilitate trade and commerce between India and Japan, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly appointed their Plenipotentiaries who have agreed as follows.

THE AGREEMENT.

Article I.—The territories to which the present convention applies are, on the part of His Majesty the King of Great Britain Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, British India, together with State in India which, by treaty with His Majesty the King or otherwise, may be entitled to be placed with regard to the stipulations of the present Convention on the same footing as British India (such territories being hereinafter referred to as India); and on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, all the territories and possessions belonging to or administered by His Majesty the Emperor (such territories being hereinafter referred to as Japan).

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Article II.—Notwithstanding anything contained in the present Convention, the Government of India shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into India of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of India may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee subsequent to the 31st day of December 1933; provided that no modification in any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of Japan to modify such special customs duties the Government of India shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the exports prices of articles produced or manufactured in Japan, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the yen relative to the rupee on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in Japan and imported into India.

Reciprocally, the Government of Japan shall have the right of imposing or modifying from time to time special customs duties on the importation into Japan of articles produced or manufactured in India, other or higher than those imposed on like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country, at such rates as the Government of Japan may consider to be necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen provided that such right shall not accrue to the Government of Japan so long as the exchange value of the rupee relative to the yen is not below the value of 0.732 yen, and that no modification of any such rate shall be made until it has been in force for at least five weeks.

In imposing or modifying or on being requested by the Government of India to modify such special customs duties, the Government of Japan shall give full consideration to all relevant factors which tend to raise the export prices of articles produced or manufactured in India, and shall limit the rates of such duties to what is necessary to correct the effects of any variation of the exchange value of the rupee below C. 732 yen on the duty-paid value of articles produced or manufactured in India and imported into Japan.

HOW TO RECONCILE.

Article 3.—While reserving to the Government of India and to the Government of Japan the right to make such changes in their customs tariffs as may be necessary for the protection of their own interests, the High Contracting Parties agree that when any modification of its customs tariff by either country results in the trade interests of the other being adversely affected in any appreciable measure, the Government of the two countries shall, upon the request of the Government of the country adversely affected, forthwith enter into negotiations with the object of reconciling as far as possible the interests of the two countries.

Article 4.—The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. The date on which the instrument of ratification of each of the High Contracting Parties has been completed will be communicated to the other through diplomatic channels, and the present Convention shall enter into force in advance of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, as from the date on which the later of the two communications required under the present Article shall have been made.

TILL MARCH 1937.

Article 5.—The present Convention shall remain in force until 31st day of March 1937.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the said date of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall continue to be operative until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice of termination to the other.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

The Protocol

The following are extracts from the Text of the Protocol:—

If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year are less than 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment diminished by 2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the deficit or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1 million bales, the allotment of cotton piece-goods for the corresponding cotton piece-goods year shall be the basic allotment increased by 1-1/2 million yards for every 10,000 bales of the excess or for any residual quantity thereof exceeding 5,000 bales.

Provided that the allotment of cotton piece-goods shall not in any case exceed 400 million yards for any cotton piece-goods year.

If the exports of raw cotton from India to Japan in any cotton year exceed 1-1/2 million bales, the excess shall be added to the quantity of raw cotton exported from India to Japan in the following cotton year.

ALLOTMENT OF EXPORTS.

The allotment of cotton pice-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the first half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards.

Provided that, if in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year the exports of cotton piece-goods from Japan to India exceed the allotment for the whole of that cotton piece-goods year the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year shall be 200 million yards less such excess.

The allotment of cotton piece-goods which may be exported from Japan to India during the second half of any cotton piece-goods year shall be the annual allotment for that year less 200 million yards.

Provided that, if the quantity exported from Japan in India in the first half of any cotton piece-goods year as increased or diminished under Article 5, the allotment for the second half of that cotton piece-goods year shall include the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards.

MAKING UP THE DEFICIT

Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, (a) If less than the allotment for any cotton piece-goods year is exported from Japan to India in that year, the quantity of the deficit up to a quantity not exceeding 20 million yards may be exported in the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year in addition to the allotment for that half-year; and. (b) A quantity not exceeding 20 million yards of cotton piece-goods may be exported from Japan to India in any cotton piece-goods year, other than the cotton piece-goods year in which the present Protocol terminates, in addition to the allotment for that year; but such excess shall be deducted from the allotment for the first half of the following cotton piece-goods year.

If the present Protocol should come into effect at any time other than the beginning of a cotton piece-goods year, the first cotton year shall, for the purposes of the Protocol, be deemed to begin on the 1st day of January, 1934 and the first commotion piece-goods year on the 1st day of April 1934.

Article 9.—The present Protocol shall come into force simultaneously with the Convention regarding the Commercial Relations between India and Japan of this day's date and shall remain in force until the 31st day of March, 1937.

Done at London, in duplicate, this twelth day of the seventh month of the 9th year of Showa, corresponding to the 12th day of July, 1934.—United Press.

NO RELEASE OF ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN

Haig Returns To The Charge In The Assembly

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 25.

The Red Shirt movement and its leader, Abdul Ghaffar Khan were painted pretty black to-day. by Sir Harry Haig on the last day of his Home-membership.

Sir Abdur Rahim's questions were rather in an undertone while Dr. Ziauddin attempted to be more humorous than serious by referring Sir Harry to a newspaper's cartoon on the subject in which Sir Harry was depicted as being startled by a shadow of Abdul Ghaffar. None of those who followed Dr. Ziauddin with a barrage of supplementaries appeared to be quite firm, and not even the usually alert Mr. Lalchand Navalrai was found to be steady.

REGULATION PRISONER.

The Home Member agreed that Government by dealing with Abdul Ghaffar Khan as a Regulation prisoner, might have deprived him of the opportunity of vindicating his position in respect of the charges levelled against him. But the disorder, unrest and insecurity in the Frontier Province due to the activities of Abdul Ghaffar after 1930 and particularly in 1931, were such that it was considered more suitable to treat him as a regulation Prisoner and keep him in the Hazaribag Jail

NO RELEASE.

Q:—Any chance of his release?

Sir Harry's answer was deeply disappointing.

"The Government of India agree with the Frontier Government that it is not possible to allow him to return to the Frontier."

A stream of questions followed.

No member of the Assembly appeared to have remembered the suggestion widely canvassed in the press that Government should publish the undelivered speech of Sir Harry Haig which he had prepared for the first day on the occasion of the motion of adjournment of Mr. Shafi Daudi.

INTERPELLATIONS

SIMLA, July 25.

The third reading of the Bengal Anti-Terrorist Bill was taken up to-day in the Legislative Assembly.

Sir Joseph Bhore, the Commerce Member, introduced a Bill to provide for the modification and continuance of protection afforded to Iron and Steel Industry in British India and to impose excise duty for revenue purposes upon certain steel.

OBJECTIONABLE TELEGRAMS.

During the question hour, Sir Frank Noyce told Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed that Telegraph Offices, including combined offices in charge of Post Masters are authorised under Rule 15 and 180 of the Indian Telegraph Rules to refuse to accept or to forward any inland or foreign private telegram or radio telegram, or any part of such telegram of a plainly objectionable or alarming character, or which appears dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country to public order or decency.

In cases of doubt the matter is referred by the Officer-in-Charge of Telegraph Office to the Secretary to the Government or any other officer nominated by the local Government from time to time for this purpose, if the Office is located at the seat of the Government or to the Chief Civil or Military Officer if the Office is located elsewhere.

INDIANS IN KENYA.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai, replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh regarding the non-representation of Indians on the Kenya Port Advisory Board, said that Government are enquiring into the matter.

The Indian population in Kenya was 3,96,44 as against 16,812 Europeans.

Sir Frank Noyce informed the same member that Air services operating in and across India in main provide for day flying.

Considerable amount of flying before daylight and after dark is done particularly when services are delayed and in winter months. The introduction of regular night flying depends on the provision of adequate Aerodrome and route lighting and this requires money.

The Government intend to provide necessary equipment as soon as funds are available.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

Replying to a series of questions regarding the ban on the Red Shirt Organisation, Sir Harry Haig stated that the Red Shirt Organisation has never been regarded by the Government as Terrorist Organisation but as a revolutionary Organisation, the object of which was to drive the Britishers out of India by force.

Their specific acts of violence included the murder of an Assistant Superintendent of Police by a mob of the Red Shirts near Mardan, and an attempt to murder the Assistant Commandor at Charsadda, following the performance of a seditious drama containing direct incitement to his murder.

As to the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Sir Harry Haig referred Dr. Ziauddin Ahmer to the answer given to a similar question some time past.

Mr. G. S. Bajpai informed Dr. Ziauddin that the total of rural indebtedness in India was estimated at Rs. 900 crores.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan's Release

A stream of supplementary questions followed the reply of Sir Harry Haig on the release of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.

Dr. Ziauddin:—What are the conditions which must be satisfied before Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan can be released?

Sir Harry Haig:—The conditions are that his release will not cause any further trouble.

Mr. G. P. Singh:—Did Abdul Gaffar Khan indulge in revolutionary activities?

Sir Harry Haig:—He indulged in unlawful and dangerous activities.

Mr. G. P. Singh:—Is it not a fact that he was imprisoned without conviction?

Sir Harry Haig:—The Government had sufficient evidence against Abdul Gaffar justifying that course of action.

Mr. G. P. Singh:—If that is so, why not place him for trial.

Sir Harry Haig:—Government don't consider it suitable.

Mr. Satyen Mitra:—Do Government think if Abdul Gaffar Khan is released now the Red

(Continued on page 9.)

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.